



# HERALD TRIBUNE

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## Mandela Envisions Regime of Reconciliation and Consensus

By Bill Keller  
New York Times Service  
JOHANNESBURG — Nelson Mandela has laid out a vision of his government as a grand negotiating forum in which every party will have a voice, past crimes will be forgiven and the power of the majority will rarely be used.

Rather than a dramatic break with the past, or a frantic first 100 days, Mr. Mandela said in interviews last week, the first themes of his new presidency will be reconciliation and consensus.

Defenders of apartheid would be pardoned for crimes, he promised. Anxious ethnic minorities would retain their jobs and cultures. Big business would play an influential role in shaping economic policy. The departing president, Frederik W. de Klerk, and other holdovers from the white government would be trusted partners in the cabinet.

Even the racist outlaws of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, whose members have been accused by the police in a spate of pre-election bombings aimed at sabotaging the transition, would not be banned but invited to the bargaining table, he said.

He promised that there would be no dismantling of monuments or symbols cherished by whites, no renaming of streets and cities, without "very intense, patient, serious discussion."

And as for the yearning of some black nationalists to rechristen the country Azania, Mr. Mandela called this "farfetched."

Mr. Mandela's concept of the new government sounded remarkably like a continuation of the negotiating partnership forged since Mr. de Klerk released him from prison four years ago. That process, involving more than 20 parties, produced an interim constitution and the first all-race elections.

"Even if we may emerge with a landslide victory, we have to be very careful and not create the fear that the majority is going to be used for the purpose of coercing minorities to accept the policy of a particular party which has emerged victorious," Mr. Mandela said.

Outlining his program of reconciliation, Mr. Mandela made these points:

• Most white police officers and others who killed or tortured in defense of apartheid would be given indemnity for their crimes and would not be publicly named. Only authors of the most recent crimes would not be eligible for pardon.

• The new government would continue to subsidize schools run for ethnic minorities, including white Afrikaners. Although the emphasis would be on upgrading black schools and promoting "nonracial" education, he said, "we believe that by recognizing diversity we will actually be uniting the people of South Africa."

• He would support "a simple, low tax" because high taxes would scare off foreign investors. But if forced to choose between raising taxes and curtailing his party's promises, he would raise taxes.

Mr. Mandela said the African National Congress's "reconstruction" program of housing, jobs and free education — which the party estimates would cost \$12 billion but which critics say could cost twice that — was "the minimum policy."

"It is inconceivable that at any time we will cut down on that policy," he said.

Many whites mistrust Mr. Mandela's talk of a consensus-oriented Camelot, and many of his followers think it is a recipe for paralysis.

But Mr. Mandela was insistent that the same patient negotiations that produced the constitution and elections could be used to balance the rival imperatives of his government — the need to raise the hopes of impoverished blacks, and the need to prevent skilled whites from quitting or resisting.

He said he viewed the unity government as a five-year expedient, after which the country should revert to majority democracy in which

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## ANC Predicts 'Big Victory,' Gets 55% of Early Results

### But It Is Falling Short Of Two-Thirds Majority Needed to Write Charter

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches  
JOHANNESBURG — The African National Congress predicted a "big victory" on Sunday in South Africa's election, but it appeared that it would not gain the two-thirds majority needed to write a post-apartheid constitution on its own.

With 21 percent of the vote counted by mid-evening on Sunday, the ANC had 54.7 percent, followed by 31.3 percent for the National Party of President Frederik W. de Klerk. The Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party was a distant third with 4.5 percent, followed by the pro-apartheid Freedom Front at 3.7 percent.

Officials said complete results might not be available until Monday.

"We are heading for a very big ANC victory," said Pello Jordan, a spokesman. He predicted a 58 percent majority but added that more gains were possible and "could result in a rise to 60 percent or more."

He also refused to rule out a two-thirds majority that under the interim constitution would give the ANC absolute power in the government of national unity.

The result of South Africa's first nonracial election had never been seriously doubted. With 18 million first-time black voters swamping 5 million whites, coloreds and Indians, the ANC, led by Nelson Mandela, was always only a step from power.

The size of the step, and who would come second in the coalition that will govern for the next five years, was the big question. First results appeared to show a clear trend.

The ANC was well in front, even though results were pending from most of the black townships where it is strongest.

The National Party, which institutionalized apartheid 40 years ago but discarded it when Mr. de Klerk came to power, was running a solid second. The others in the field were also rans.

The initial results were heavily influenced by quick counts from the few areas where the predominantly white parties were strongest, notably the Western Cape, where apartheid's legacy has left the majority mixed-race population fearful of black rule.

Trouble was feared in Cape Town's black townships at prospects of a National Party provincial government, perhaps the last mainly white administration in Africa.

"The people in the townships feel betrayed, and they just want to fight it out," said an ANC regional official, Tony Yengeni.

The mass of results were held back by bureaucratic delays and muddle at many counting stations, where officials were overwhelmed by numbers and their own inexperience.

Poll analysts stressed that too few results had come in to project a final outcome reliably, but were generally in line with the ANC's projected winning margin. They expected the National Party to slip back toward 24 percent as the black township results cascaded in.

An ANC landslide of more than 66 percent would send tremors through business circles still suspicious of the ANC's communist and labor union allies and socialist tendencies.

The ANC led handsomely in six of South Africa's nine provinces and narrowly in one — the rural, remote Northern Cape.

It trailed Inkatha in KwaZulu-Natal, which has been divided by a decade of virtually civil war between Zulu followers of each party.

At least five people, including a 6-year-old

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## Bosnian Serbs Report 9 Dead After Pounding By UN Tanks

By John Pomfret  
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — In one of the most serious clashes since the United Nations operation began in Bosnia two years ago, two Danish tank platoons pounded Serbian positions during a 90-minute battle near the northeastern Bosnian city of Tuzla, UN officials said Sunday.

The clash, which ended early Saturday in the town of Kalesija, left nine Serbian soldiers dead and five wounded, the Bosnian Serbian Army said in Belgrade. UN officials said there were no Danish casualties, but added that Bosnian Serbian forces had hinted they would "get even."

UN officials said the Danish units hit the Serbian positions with 72 tank shells.

Two American journalists were killed and a third was slightly wounded Sunday when their car ran over a mine near Mostar, in southern Bosnia, Agence France-Presse reported from Sarajevo. A UN spokesman said two of the journalists worked for the rock magazine Spin and the third for a publication called Magnolia News.

The combat in Kalesija, which began when Serbian forces attacked a UN observation post with tank shells and artillery, is part of a stepped-up series of Serbian provocations of UN troops that began when the North Atlantic Treaty Organization imposed ultimatums on the Serbs on Feb. 9 and April 22, first forcing them to halt their siege of Sarajevo and then to stop their invasion of the Muslim enclave of Gorazde.

In a statement, the Bosnian Serbian Army said the clash was "proof of an open and biased engagement of the UN peacekeeping forces on the side of Muslims, which puts in doubt their peaceful mission."

UN officials said the provocations and the United Nations' often contradictory responses to them provided a stark illustration of an enduring predicament facing the international operation in Bosnia. Despite tough NATO rhetoric and a clear UN mandate warning the Serbs of dire consequences if they break the terms of the ultimatums or attack UN troops, the UN operation appears both unwilling and incapable of adopting a clear strategy to force the Serbs to back down.

The United Nations' inconsistency in a recent chain of these face-offs has in turn affected the all-but-moribund peace process, prompting a toughening of Serbian demands, Western diplomats said.

Around Tuzla, for example, the Danish troops, part of the United Nations' Nordic

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Ayrton Senna, the three-time world Formula One champion, being rushed to a hospital Sunday after crashing at the San Marino Grand Prix in Imola, Italy. He died four hours later.

## Suddenly, Death Returns to Formula One Auto Racing

By Ian Thomsen  
International Herald Tribune

Ayrton Senna of Brazil, the 34-year-old three-time champion of Formula One racing, died from injuries suffered in a crash at the San Marino Grand Prix on Sunday.

The accident happened 400 meters from the curve where Roland Ratzenberger, a 31-year-old Austrian driver, was killed during a qualifying run Saturday at the track in Imola, Italy.

The deaths, the first at a Formula One event since 1982, destroyed the illusion built over the preceding 12 years that the life-threatening aspects of the sport had been eliminated.

It was uncertain whether the weekend's trag-

edies should be blamed on the Dino and Enzo Ferrari Autodrome at Imola — among the fastest in Formula One — or, perhaps, on new rules to limit car engineering that are making greater demands of the drivers. This was only the third race under those rules.

Former stars called on the drivers to form a union that would exercise control over the sport.

"They will then be able represent themselves against sports authorities, and, united, they could refuse to drive on a bad circuit," said Jackie Stewart of Scotland, another former three-time world champion. "What happened at Imola during the weekend showed the circuit was dangerous. At Imola, you can go 150 miles

per hour everywhere and when you spin off, you hit a wall."

That is what happened to Senna, at 250 kilometers per hour. Doctors at Maggiore hospital in Bologna said his forehead was crushed, causing widespread injuries that made surgery impossible. The Associated Press reported.

"Senna's heart stopped beating at 1840," Dr. Maria Teresa Fiandri said. "We did all we could. These are events which upset us, too."

Another Brazilian driver, Rubens Barrichello, escaped with only a broken nose after his car vaulted from the track and into a wall during qualifying on Friday. And still another accident preceded Senna's on Sunday, when J.J. Lehto of Finland stalled his Benetton on the

starting grid and was hit from behind by the rapidly accelerating Lotus of Portugal's Pedro Lamy, wrecking both cars and scattering debris.

The two drivers were apparently unhurt in that accident, but at least five people were reportedly injured by a fire that flew into the grandstand.

The race continued in a slow jog behind a safety car as the mess was cleared. For five ominous laps the other cars filed behind the leader, Senna, under pressure after having failed to complete the first two events of the season.

High-speed racing had resumed for just one

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## Palestinians 'Not Ready,' Israelis Warn

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — As Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization pressed to wrap up their negotiations, Israeli leaders said Sunday that the Palestinians were not prepared to assume authority in the areas targeted for the start of their self-rule: the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho.

The criticism was rejected by an adviser to Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, and it apparently had no effect on both sides' commitment to end months of negotiating and finally sign a self-rule agreement on Wednesday in Cairo.

Nonetheless, comments from Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and other senior officials added an unsettling note to talks whose imminent conclusion have left Israelis and Palestinians nervous about what lies ahead.

Mr. Rabin, who is supposed to sign the final Gaza-Jericho accord with Mr. Arafat, was quoted by other officials here as expressing concern to his cabinet ministers that technical arrangements were still incomplete for shifting authority from Israeli authorities to the Palestinians. The fault lay with the Palestinians, he reportedly said, because they had not attended meetings designed to smooth the transition on security and civil matters that have been in the hands of the Israeli military since it captured the West Bank and Gaza in the 1967 Middle East war.

"We urged them to be ready to step into the territories to start taking over," Environment

Minister Yossi Sarid said after the weekly cabinet meeting. "Unfortunately, they didn't do that. But we are very much determined to leave as soon as possible, and a week or 10 days after the agreement, we'll be out."

A key concern, several officials said, is the possibility of dangerous flashpoints as the Israeli Army starts pulling back to designated areas around Jewish settlements in Gaza and a new Palestinian police force of 9,000 officers begins to move into the refugee districts and towns that the Israelis will evacuate.

Assuming the signing ceremony goes according to plan on Wednesday, Israeli forces are expected to start withdrawing as soon as Thursday. That same day, about 2,000 Palestinian armed police officers are supposed to enter the territories — 1,500 in the Gaza Strip and 500 in Jericho, officials said. Since they will need some time to become familiar with the terrain, it was not clear when those officers will actually take up their posts.

According to Israeli radio, the army chief of staff, Lieutenant General Ehud Barak, told

cabinet members that the Israeli evacuation should be carried out as quickly as possible because, he said, inadequate coordination between Israel and the PLO on transferring authority could present dangers to his soldiers if they stay where they are.

Army officers say that since they have already shifted large amounts of equipment, they can clear out their troops in a day or two, if ordered to do so. But some civilian officials said that two weeks or so might be a more realistic target. However much time it takes, the officials made clear that they intend to leave Jericho fast and — even more eagerly — Gaza, a rolling area that relatively few Israelis will miss.

Palestinian administrators have yet to be named, and there is concern among Palestinians as well as Israelis about whether Mr. Arafat will fill positions on the basis of competence or cronyism. Nabil Qassis, who coordinates 30 technical committees formed by the PLO for the transition period, said, "As an academic, I

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## Kiosk

### German Socialist Faces Spy Charges

BONN (AFP) — A former senior official of the Social Democratic Party's parliamentary group has been accused of spying for East Germany, press reports said Sunday. Charges against Karl Wienand, 67, have been prepared and he could be formally accused soon, the news magazines Focus and Der Spiegel reported.

Bridge Books Page 6.

Zbigniew Brzezinski and Michael Sturmer offer their views in the second and third articles in a series on the future of the American-European relationship. Page 5.

## U.S. Delays Issuing Ultimatum To China on Electronic Piracy

By Peter Behr  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has put off an expected ultimatum to China over piracy of music, movies and computer software, rather than risk aggravating its larger conflict with Beijing over trade and human rights.

U.S. trade officials repeatedly had warned China that it would be cited for its failure to crack down on companies that illegally copy and export \$800 million of so-called intellectual property, in violation of copyright and trademark laws and agreements, each year.

Designating China a "priority" offender in this area would have led to retaliation against Chinese goods this year if the practices continued.

But, after an intense series of meetings and phone calls among U.S. officials, including President Bill Clinton, the action was delayed Saturday until July 1 — well after the deadline

of June 3 for a U.S. decision on whether to continue Beijing's low-tariff trade privileges.

Mr. Clinton has said he would cancel China's most-favored-nation trading status if it had not made "significant progress" on respecting human rights by June 3. Administration officials have said China has not yet met Mr. Clinton's conditions, which include an accounting of political prisoners and ending mistreatment of dissidents and religious groups.

The administration also gave Japan 60 more days to address U.S. complaints about its government procurement practices. U.S. manufacturers of telecommunications and medical equipment complain that they do not have the chance to compete fairly for government business in Japan.

The delay on the piracy issue suggested an unwillingness to provoke China's leaders, whose next moves on human rights could either help salvage Mr. Clinton's China policy or

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## Kim Philby's Spy Memorabilia Come Out of the Cold at Sotheby's

By William E. Schmidt  
New York Times Service

LONDON — There's a faded homburg hat and a silver cocktail shaker, a battered cigarette box and piles of books and papers — citations from Soviet intelligence officials, an exchange of correspondence with a young field agent under cover in London, even the typed draft of a speech delivered inside KGB headquarters 17 years ago.

Gathered for cataloging inside Sotheby's here, these are the surviving personal effects of Harold Adrian Russell (Kim) Philby, arguably Britain's most infamous traitor.

As a high-ranking British intelligence officer, he spent the better part of two decades

passing the West's most closely held secrets to the KGB, before fleeing to Moscow in 1963 just as he was about to be uncovered.

"I have had official passes to seven major intelligence headquarters," Philby told his audience of Soviet spymasters in 1977, reciting an inventory of four British and three American agencies, including the CIA and the FBI, where he had access as the British liaison officer in Washington in the early 1950s.

"There, I always felt myself surrounded by wolves; here, I know that I am with comrades, colleagues and friends."

As the sum of a man's life, the collected memorabilia of Philby, who died in Moscow

in 1988, do not seem like much. Culled from his Moscow apartment for sale and auction by his Russian widow, the collection fills only a dozen or so shelves inside Sotheby's, where it will be put up for public auction in July.

In an interview over the weekend with the Independent on Sunday, a London newspaper, Rufina Philby said she had decided to auction the materials because she needs the money.

"It will improve my life if I can buy juice or fruit or one lemon," she said. "I think I can very quickly eat the money." Sotheby's hopes the sale will raise about \$150,000.

For someone whose life and career had been lived as a deep and abiding secret, a

Soviet double agent burrowed at the heart of the British-U.S. intelligence establishment, it is surprising, in another way, that Kim Philby has now left so much of himself behind.

Among the papers and photographs, documents and books, a much more complete picture can now be drawn of Philby as double agent, and especially of the last 25 years he spent in Moscow, after British intelligence in Beirut finally discovered his betrayal.

What does seem clear from the materials is that Philby continued to spend his remaining years in Moscow in the active service of his employers, using his years of experience in the West to brief young KGB recruits bound for service in London, and share counsel with

his colleagues in the intelligence trade across the Soviet Union and the East European bloc, where he traveled widely if discreetly as a decorated hero of the Soviet Union.

Among his papers are evaluations assessing the intelligence and skills of his KGB trainees, as well as thumbnail summaries of Western intelligence activities and personalities, including a scathing assessment of J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI chief whom he managed to outmaneuver during his years in Washington.

"He was so busy persecuting harmless Negroes, Catholics, Jews, Puerto Ricans, and relatively harmless members of the

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## Newsstand Prices

Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 60 L.	Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh	
Cameron.....1.400 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Riels	
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Réunion.....11.20 FF	
France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia.....900 CFA	
Gabon.....960 CFA	Senegal.....200 PTAS	
Greece.....300 Dr.	Spain.....1,000 Din	
Italy.....2,000 Lire	Tunisia.....1,000 Din	
Ivory Coast.....1,120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 35,000	
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh	
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10	



## WORLD BRIEFS

## China's Snubbing of Patten Goes On

HONG KONG (AP) — China's official stance on Hong Kong affairs arrived in the territory Sunday after declining to meet Governor Chris Patten for talks on the future of this British colony, which came to Chinese rule in 1997.

Lu Ping, director of Beijing's China and Macao Office, was in Hong Kong Sunday marking the issuance of Hong Kong banknotes by the Bank of China, the first non-British bank permitted to print Hong Kong currency in the colony.

The official Chinese explanation is that Mr. Patten has no schedule during his weeklong visit to meet Mr. Patten. The governor has also not been invited to the Bank of China building, the governor, Mr. Lu, apparently understood. China's determination to ignore Mr. Patten, who has refused to abandon his democratic claims for Hong Kong despite strong Chinese objections.

## South Korean Air Alert Lasts 3 Hours

SEOUL (Reuters) — South Korea's armed forces went on alert for about three hours after North Korea fighters were reported flying towards the South, a Seoul Defense Ministry spokesman said Sunday.

He said the alert was ordered on Saturday after about 20 North Korean aircraft left Pyongyang and were tracked flying toward South Korea. The spokesman added the North Korean planes were not in a regular training exercise "but it was very unusual that it be conducted on a Saturday."

## Kohl's Party in Lead For First Time

BONN (Reuters) — The popularity of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats has risen above that of their Social Democratic rivals for the first time in this election year, according to an opinion poll made public on Sunday.

The Wicken Institute survey of about 3,500 eligible voters indicated the Christian Democrats would win 38.9 percent of the vote in general elections, scheduled for Oct. 16, were held now. The Social Democrats, headed by the Rhineland-Palatinate premier, Rudolf Scharping, would get 37.7 percent; the Free Democrats, junior coalition partners, would get 7.1 percent, and the Greens were steady at 8.9 percent. The poll's margin of error was put at half a percentage point.

Mr. Kohl's party has been gaining in other polls after winning off the year several points behind. Wicken said people wanted the Christian Democrats more to create jobs.

## Cuba Debates Stiff Austerity Moves

HAVANA (AP) — Cuban leaders opened debate Sunday on a dramatic series of painful austerity measures ranging from higher taxes to frozen bank accounts to help solve the worst economic crisis in the early years of the Communist revolution.

Finance Minister José Luis Rodríguez, speaking at a special May Day session of the National Assembly, suggested a series of measures to help solve the 4 billion peso budget deficit. The peso, officially worth 24 U.S. dollars, brings a penny or less on the black market.

The measures include freezing bank accounts, a new dollar-based currency, raising prices on cigarettes, alcohol and gasoline, imposing taxes on property and private income, and charging for long-distance calls.

## Pope Gives Message From Hospital

ROME (Reuters) — Pope John Paul II, sounding weak but in good spirits after surgery for a broken thigh bone, addressed prayers and pilgrims in St. Peter's Square on Sunday from his hospital bed.

The 73-year-old Pope, occasionally sounding weak and short of breath, said in a taped message that he was offering his suffering for the sick and for the world's families and workers. He broke his right femur, Sunday night when he slipped in the bathroom of his Vatican apartment.

Doctors said the Pope still had a slight fever two days after the operation, but that the risk in temperature was normal. He will remain in the hospital for up to three weeks before beginning physical therapy.

## Suspect in Madrid Fraud Vanishes

MADRID (AP) — Felipe González's government was in crisis Sunday as embarrassment increased over the disappearance of the Civil Guard chief, Luis Roldán, who is under investigation for fraud.

Interior Minister Antonio Asunción offered his resignation after it became obvious that Mr. Roldán had vanished. Mr. González, however, asked Mr. Asunción to stay at his post while the search for Mr. Roldán continued.

Mr. Roldán is under investigation for allegedly having pocketed thousands of dollars from public funds and fraudulent commissions during his 1986-93 term as Civil Guard chief.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

## U.S. to Ease Overseas Travel Limits

WASHINGTON (WP) — Congress and the Clinton administration have agreed to eliminate most restrictions on travel by U.S. citizens to hostile countries.

The State Department authorization bill approved by the House and Senate last week and signed by President Bill Clinton eliminates much of the president's authority to limit travel by Americans. By agreement between Congress and the White House, other restrictions are to be eliminated by revising existing regulations.

Existing restrictions on travel to Cuba, Libya, North Korea and Iran are to remain in place. In the future, however, the only restrictions to be imposed on travel by individuals are those required by UN Security Council resolutions. Several provisions of U.S. law have been the subject of criticism. Individuals have not been physically restrained from going anywhere, but have risked prosecution for spending U.S. money in proscribed countries.

A Swiss company is to build the first luxury resort in the scenic area of Halong Bay in northern Vietnam, the Vietnam Investment Review and Sunday in Hanoi. Hotel Finance and Management Corp. will invest \$55 million in a joint venture with Saigon Tourist.

Indian Airlines has dropped plans to fly to Uzbekistan amid reports of rocket attacks over Afghanistan, reports said Sunday in New Delhi. Airline officials said a planned inaugural flight to Tashkent on Wednesday has been put off after an advisory that its plane could be shot down by Mujahidin fighters over Afghanistan.

Glitches in the \$193 million state-of-the-art baggage system will likely force a fourth delay in the scheduled opening of Denver International Airport on May 15. The Rocky Mountain News quoted Mayor Wellington Webb as saying he is considering an indefinite postponement to fix the baggage system.

Egyptians moved their clocks forward one hour Sunday to begin summer time. Egypt is now three hours ahead of GMT. (Reuters)

## This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Britain, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Ireland, Kenya, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Ukraine.

TUESDAY: Japan, Poland, Russia, Serbia.

WEDNESDAY: Japan, Namibia.

THURSDAY: Japan, Korea, Mexico, Thailand.

FRIDAY: Philippines, Syria. Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

## Young Impresario Opens Up China to Western Rock

By Kevin Murphy

HONG KONG — Going into business in China's fast growing free-market economy is dubbed *xu hai* — "taking the plunge" or "jumping into the sea."

Tiffany Chu, a former trainee for the national diving team, has been making a splash in China's entertainment business ever since a California rock band toured Shanghai and Guangzhou in 1986.

A favor for her American boss — helping his drummer-daughter's all-woman band, Sherock, during an international tour — has led Miss Chu, 35, into a career as an impresario and business partner with China's parliament, the National People's Congress.

Engaging, quick-thinking, equally at home in Beijing and Beverly Hills, Miss

## Up and Coming

An occasional series about the leaders of tomorrow.

Chu has become a leading figure in China's broadcast industry and a valuable contact for Western groups trying to penetrate the vast and growing market.

"Over the years I've gotten to know a lot of people," she says. "For me, it's pretty easy: You get the best of the West and the best of the East; pick up the good qualities and drop the rest."

With her access to China's top decision-makers and a sense of what will and won't sell in the West, she could end up helping Beijing understand, and maybe tidy up, its negative image in the world community.

As one Hong Kong media analyst put it: "Everyone says they are well-connected; that they are the key to opening China for you. Tiffany appears to be one of the people who can actually do it."

Miss Chu, born in Shanghai to two professors, left in 1980 when, after graduating from the Shanghai Fine Arts University, she won a scholarship at the Los Angeles Arts Institute.

It was the early days for young Chinese to be studying abroad, and the only English she spoke came from translations of Chairman Mao's Little Red Book. Miss Chu set off alone but undaunted, with less than \$20 in her pocket, the limit set by the government.

"We always been very independent, not really afraid of anything," she says. "These qualities, along with her physique, had drawn her to the attention of scouts for China's national diving team."

Team camaraderie, freedom from school, and the then-rare opportunity to

travel around China ended when her parents refused to let her move to Beijing for continued training with the national squad. But the hard work and fearlessness required of a platform diver have had a formative effect.

So have the politics of the Mao years, although — except for her maternal grandfather, owner of the first commercial radio station in China, who was jailed for several years — her family escaped the violent social upheaval of the decade-long Cultural Revolution, which started in the mid-1960s.

"When I left, it wasn't to get away from China," Miss Chu says. "I was very excited to have the opportunity to learn about fine art."

"Art in China at that time was pretty limited. Every time you painted something you had to explain it. It was all very political, and there wasn't much choice in your field of study." (She selected ivory carving.)

"But it was better than being sent to work as a farmer," she said.

Study and survival in Los Angeles proved difficult. Miss Chu found work at a Taiwanese-owned Mongolian barbecue restaurant in nearby Encino.

"It was a buffet, so I didn't have to talk much," she remembers. She also sold some drawings to a California gallery and decided to quit school.

A gallery customer who needed a designer for a movie set in ancient China hired her on the strength of her drawings. That was her first encounter with the wealth and often strange ways of Hollywood.

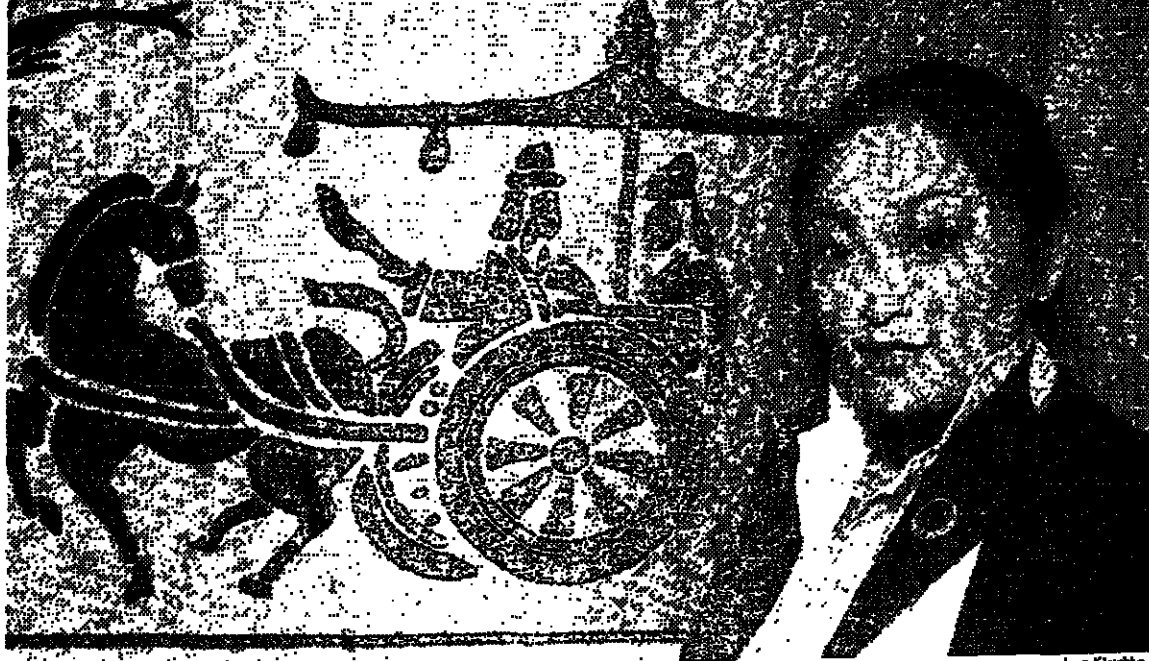
"I was being paid \$140 an hour to supervise a team of artists and prop people and I, the drop-out, was the only one who hadn't graduated from art school," she said.

Not long after, when she was working for a trading company importing cashmere from China, her boss sought her help in taking Sherock to China.

"I told my boss he was asking the impossible," Miss Chu said. "The band Wham had gone to China in 1985 and it was a disaster. There were drugs, an attempted suicide, you name it. The Chinese went totally crazy, and canceled the tour halfway through. After that, they said no more rock and roll."

But, tempted by the challenge, Miss Chu repackaged Sherock for Chinese consumption. She showed a video of the musicians, wearing Chinese clothes and performing a Chinese song she had taught them, to the relevant authorities in Shanghai and then Beijing.

"Today, when foreigners are trying to sell a program, they still don't know how the Chinese work," Miss Chu says.



For Tiffany Chu, to sell a program in China it has to be packaged just right, "the way the Chinese want to hear it."

"Translating the deal, which often fails, is not enough. I presented the way I knew the Chinese wanted to hear it — a cultural exchange, music is international, building bridges."

It worked. Sherock made an album in Shanghai and played 16 sold-out dates there and in Guangzhou. The tour was arranged in three months.

"People loved them," said Miss Chu, who thought, "This could be a big business."

Soon after she met an American attorney doing business in China and they formed China Amusement and Leisure, to promote events in China.

Miss Chu next took two beach music old-timers, Jan and Dean, to China — complete with surfboard and Frisbee scenes at the Great Wall. A movie crew made a documentary of the trip.

Then, in 1987, she staged a Shanghai production of *Champions on Ice*. "Everything that could go wrong did," remembers Miss Chu. She imported the first ice-skating rink to China and then needed last-minute help from the Chinese Air Force to get it from Hong Kong to Shanghai in time.

"Face-wise the Shanghai authorities couldn't have any mistakes," she said. "Senior leaders from Beijing were coming."

With her ability to do the near-impossible proven, Miss Chu was asked by

Shanghai authorities to help in obtaining the latest in Western television programming — no easy task, for the city had virtually no budget. It was her biggest break.

Miss Chu turned to Michael Jay Solomon at Lorimar Telepictures, the company that made the *Jan and Dean* film.

A barter deal — Mr. Solomon supplied the programming for a share with Miss Chu and the Shanghai authorities of advertising revenues — spread quickly to three other Chinese cities. A similar arrangement was worked out for radio programming in 14 cities.

The deal did not turn a profit until January 1990. This was only after Miss Chu had prevailed on Warner Bros., which had bought Lorimar Telepictures, not to pull out of China after the Beijing massacre in June 1989.

"I told them, you've got your foot in the door, but if you pull it out you'll never get back in," Miss Chu says. To keep the deal afloat, she agreed to work full-time for Mr. Solomon, who had since joined Warner Bros.

"She opened up the stations for us," said Mr. Solomon, who became president of Warner Bros. International Television. "She knew who the decision-makers were and got me in to see the real players. If she left Warner Bros., they wouldn't know how to run their business in China."

The partnership is making a steady profit, but Miss Chu, now working for herself again, has expanded her scope of business.

Her China Associates Ltd. is the exclusive China agent for Warner Bros. International Television, American Broadcasting Corp., Radio International and Time Inc. Magazines.

One of the keys to her business success has been personal relationships, she says. "The Chinese don't understand how the same business can have so many divisions and so many bosses." At the same time, she continues, "Most senior Chinese leaders and managers just don't know how to deal with the West."

Miss Chu and the Bozell Jacobs Kenyon & Eckhardt advertising agency have formed a public relations business with Zhong Da Yin Da, a company owned by the Chinese parliament. (Nearly 20 percent of the members of the National People's Congress head state-owned business enterprises turning capitalist conglomerates.)

The joint venture plans to assist foreign companies in the Chinese market, where *guanxi*, or connections, are all-important.

"I have gained their trust," Miss Chu feels. "China really appreciates people who left and came back, but who still talk to them like their own people."

## Hata's Vows of Reform Are Met With Hope (and Cynicism)

By James Sterngold

TOKYO — When Morihiro Hosokawa took office last summer promising to clean up rampant corruption and open up the minutely regulated economy, he was greeted with almost giddy optimism.

Nobody expected change overnight, but just placing it on the agenda after 39 years of one-party rule gave

## NEWS ANALYSIS

Mr. Hosokawa the highest approval ratings of any prime minister in the postwar era.

One of his close allies, Tsutomu Hata, last week became prime minister and pledged to continue the reforms, but the mood now is a mix of wary hope and cynicism.

The realization that change can also mean instability has left the Japanese far more sober-minded about what lies ahead in the remarkable reform they have begun.

This week is a holiday period known as Golden

Week, and it will give Mr. Hata and his cabinet some respite after the bitterness of the succession battle. But once parliament resumes, one fact is likely to dominate public perceptions and political maneuvering: Mr. Hata is head of a minority government that can be brought down any time the opposition chooses.

In short, his conservative government will be operating on a knife's edge. The Japanese press has already declared that its lifespan may be measured in weeks, which means that the prospect of its producing strong policies on several pressing crises — ending the recession, changing the tax structure and reducing the yawning trade surplus — are slim.

"It is impossible to expect anything from the minority Hata cabinet on big policy issues," Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Japan's most respected daily business newspaper, said in an editorial. It added that a new election was likely, and soon.

That means Mr. Hata is unlikely to have the support to negotiate a U.S. trade agreement soon, despite his stated intention of opening the economy in ways that Washington has demanded.

That prospect is one reason the value of the yen soared against the dollar in New York on Friday, some traders said. The Clinton administration is believed to favor a strong yen as a weapon for attacking Japan's trade surplus. A strong yen makes exports more expensive and increases imports by reducing their cost to Japanese.

So when trade frictions and the surplus grow, traders tend to push the yen higher, as they did on Friday.

On Saturday, Japan's largest-circulation newspaper, Yomiuri Shimbun, ran the results of an opinion poll capturing the ambiguous public mood. A surprisingly strong 56.8 percent of those polled said they supported the new minority government, compared with 71.9 percent approval when Mr. Hosokawa took office.

But the public responded negatively to the way in which Mr. Hata had forged his six-party coalition government. When the conservative parties in the coalition sought to band together and overpower the Socialists, the Socialists quit in anger. That left Mr. Hata with his minority government.

In the Yomiuri poll, 57 percent said they thought Mr. Hata's methods for forming his coalition were "forcible." The feeling, even among some of those who disagree with the Socialists' policies, was that Mr. Hata's power play against the Socialists violated the old political rules.

The Socialists were members of Mr. Hosokawa's government and proved unreliable partners. Some fought against bills reforming the electoral and campaign financing systems. But the public seems to have found them a buffer against the more rightward-leaning policies of Mr. Hata's core supporters.

Indeed, the Hata cabinet is considerably more conservative than Mr. Hosokawa's, and even more conservative than some of the previous Liberal Democratic governments.

Ultimately, the question is whether the government will last long enough for its security policies to be tested. Its first task will be to pass a long-delayed budget for the fiscal year that began on April 1. After that, the government's existence could grow more precarious by the day.

## William S. White, TRADE: China Decision Put Off

Dies at 88, Won Pulitzer in '55

Continued from Page 1

perhaps create an explosive confrontation.

The U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, told reporters Saturday that the piracy decision had been delayed to prevent it from complicating the human rights issue. At a "critical" time in the two countries' relations, he said, "I don't want the intellectual property issues becoming confused with the other questions of human rights and most-favored-nation renewal."

But he warned China's leaders not to read the action as a sign of U.S. weakness or lack of determination to follow through on the piracy issue.

"China knows the depths of our concern about the piracy that is going on," he said.

Some industry representatives reacted sharply, however. "We are very disappointed with this decision," said Jason Berman, president of the Recording Industry Association of America. "It is obvious that it was based on considerations other than intellectual property protection."

China "has made little or no effort to take its immense piracy problem seriously," said Eric H.

Smith, executive director of the International Intellectual Property Alliance, representing the recording and computer-software industries.

"This is a mere postponement of the inevitable, and we fear it will send the wrong signal — that the U.S. statutory deadlines remain flexible," he said. Under U.S. trade law, designations of offenders on the intellectual property issue were to have been made by the end of April.

The China decision forced some deep soul-searching within the administration. Contrary to several published reports, sources said, Assistant Secretary of State Winston Lord and others concluded last week that the administration should not delay acting, saying that the case against China was clear and that Beijing expected the administration to act. The sources said Mr. Lord and others argued that postponing the decision could indeed be interpreted by China as weakness on America's part.

Other officials said the stakes in the human rights debate were too large to risk having the intellectual property issue cause an escalation of tensions.

## Inexperience Cited in Japan Crash

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIPEI — Taiwan's flag carrier, China Airlines, admitted Sunday that the co-pilot's inexperience could have caused the crash of one of its planes in Japan that killed 264 of the 271 people on board.

"The transcript of the cockpit voice recorder released Saturday by Japan shows that the co-pilot was piloting the plane, and there is a possibility that inadequate contingency-tackling ability could be the cause of the crash," said an airline spokesman, Michael Lo.

Mr. Lo stressed that mechanical failure had not been ruled out either as a cause, adding the recorded conversation showed the co-pilot was in control but that he and the pilot

were talking about an unspecified button that had failed to function.

Airline officials said it was not against regulation for pilots to allow co-pilots to take the controls from time to time to gain experience.

A transcript of the cockpit voice recorder, made public by the Transport Ministry in Tokyo, shows the panic that overtook the pilot and the co-pilot as they lost control of the Airbus A-300-600R.

The voice recorder does not provide the final word on what caused the accident. But it does lend support to suspicions that the pilot and the co-pilot, after aborting a landing attempt, pulled the plane up too sharply, causing it to stall and plunge to the ground.

The transcript shows the pilot, Wang Le-chi, giving orders in Chi-

nese to his co-pilot, Chuang Meng-jung, who had 1,629 hours of flying experience compared with 8,410 for Captain Wang.

About two minutes before the crash, one of the two — the transcript does not make clear which — says "Too high, too high."

Captain Wang then orders his co-pilot to abandon the landing attempt and try again, an indication the plane may have been unable to land properly because of excessive altitude put it in danger of overshooting the runway.

Captain Wang then repeatedly ordered the co-pilot to "push" or "connect" something, but the transcript does not make clear what. The co-pilot says at one point, "I can't push it."

The transcript does not indicate whether there were mechanical problems.

Finally, after radioing the tower that the landing was being aborted, one of the two says, "At this rate, the plane is going to stall."

On the tapes, the engine can be heard getting louder. An automatic warning system says "Terrain, terrain." One of the pilots calls out, "Oh, it's over, it's over."

The last words before the crash were, "Power, power." (AFP, AP)

## TV Tower Is Asia's Tallest

Reuters

SHANGHAI — More than two years of building work on Shanghai's television tower, at 460 meters (1,500 feet) the tallest in Asia and third-highest in the world, was completed Sunday, the official Xinhua press agency reported.

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# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## South Africa Reborn

What might have been a nightmare in South Africa turned into a peaceful festival of democracy. Having waited 300 years to vote, millions of blacks shrugged off threats of extremists and waited for hours without complaint during an election week when their country was literally reborn. On Wednesday, the old flag was struck and a new banner rose over a united South Africa whose first moments stung with hope.

"It's an incredible experience," said Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the Nobel laureate, on casting his first vote — "like falling in love." Linda Khaba, a local magistrate in Durban, reported that ballots delivered on an extra voting day had been able to reach remote rural areas. "It's like the birth of a baby," she said, "problems, anxiety and joy." And all this was evident to millions of viewers watching the drama unfold on television.

As dramatic and moving was the sight of blacks and whites standing side by side in the same polling queue. The Nazi-style Afrikaner Resistance Movement looked more ridiculous than fearsome in feeble protest rallies. With what seems to have been diligent work by police — now defending free elections rather than apartheid — 31 white right-wingers were arrested and charged with 21 bombing deaths on the eve of the vote.

Full marks, therefore, to President F. W. de Klerk's interim government and to the Independent Electoral Commission for assuring the security and integrity of this watershed election. Whatever ballot shortages or other mishaps occurred seem the innocent result of inadequate census figures or predictable disorganization.

Full marks as well to Nelson Mandela, the likely next president, for working hard with Mr. de Klerk to bring the reluctant Zulu chief, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and his Inkatha Freedom Party into the canvass.

Wide participation was essential to establish the legitimacy of this first ever election open to all South Africans. Nineteen parties were on the national ballot, and 26 parties on nine regional ballots, a fair reflection of a diverse electorate of 23 million speaking a dozen languages.

A weighted system of proportional voting in which runner-up parties are assured a share of cabinet seats puts a premium on hard bargaining and realistic compromise.

Mr. Mandela, whose calm eloquence contributed mightily to this moment, is already touching the right chord for the next moment. While making plain that the first priority for the new government is to narrow the chasm between the privileged and the oppressed, he also declares: "We are building a country. Our slogan is let the past be the past. Let us promote the spirit of reconciliation."

And this is the man previous South African governments strove to silence and smear as a seditionist. History's clock has truly moved forward in South Africa.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## A Sequel to NAFTA

With fanfare, the three North American governments have announced a system of stronger financial shock absorbers to damp down the swings and lurches in the three exchange rates. It is a natural sequel to NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agreement that went into effect at the beginning of the year. As a practical matter, it means more U.S. and Canadian support for the Mexican peso, which has been sagging under the weight of political turbulence and an approaching election. It is not a new kind of help. The United States has for decades had various arrangements to assist Mexico in steadying its currency. These new agreements only make the provisions a bit more formal and reliable.

Why help Mexico? Because a stable currency there is good for the expanding trade that is the whole point of NAFTA. And because, more broadly, stable prosperity in Mexico is good for employment in U.S. export industries and cuts down illegal immigration northward. The peso is somewhat overvalued and will probably decline as time passes. But the idea is to keep the movement gradual and predictable, rather than allowing it to bounce around wildly in response to political shocks — not only the recent assassination of the

leading candidate for Mexico's presidency but also other kinds of shocks as the dominant Institutional Revolutionary Party begins to recede from its long monopoly of power.

Trade, as it grows, creates its own pressures for predictable exchange rates. As more businesses buy and sell across a border, more people are affected by the risk of sudden changes in the rates. It translates into a cost of doing business. European-style currency links are not likely in North America, for they would require a sacrifice of sovereignty that would be unacceptable on this continent. But there are many intermediate steps that can make currency disruptions less likely, and these three governments have just taken one of them.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Clinton and Macedonia

Greece is slowly strangling independent Macedonia's economy with a dangerously misguided blockade. The collapsing economy, in turn, is generating explosive friction among Macedonia's diverse peoples, which could endanger the lives of 500 American peacekeepers dispatched to Macedonia to contain ethnic strife. The risk should have moved President Bill Clinton to press Greece to lift the blockade when he met with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu last week. Instead he reportedly bowed to the Greek-American lobby, well placed in Congress and the White House, and soft-pedaled his opposition to Greece's perverse policy.

Macedonia is where Belgrade's ambitions to incorporate the republic into Greater Serbia run smack into competing territorial claims. Albania and Bulgaria historically have sought to absorb much of the same territory, and Greek nationalists also have their eyes on that prize. The Greek government fears that the intense rivalries could endanger Greece's hold on its own part of Macedonia. But Athens is letting its hysteria over history rob it of sound judgment.

During much of this century, Macedonia has been divided between northern Greece and Yugoslavia. In the late 1940s, Yugoslavia, allied with Greece's Communists, tried

and failed to grab all of Greek Macedonia. In 1991, when Yugoslavia fell apart, the portion of Macedonia in Yugoslavia declared its independence. Greeks fear that the new republic may soon break up into conflicting ethnic groups, with links to Albania, Bulgaria and Serbia, and that the trouble could spill over into Greek Macedonia.

Although Mr. Papandreu says he favors the survival of an independent Macedonia, Greece's stubborn stance on recognition and its economic embargo are fast making that impossible. Playing to impassioned nationalists at home, the Greek government objected to the new republic's use of the name Macedonia, as well as to its flag and constitution. Greece first tried to block recognition of the republic. When Greece's European Union partners granted recognition, Athens imposed a blockade. That not only makes landlocked Macedonia more dependent on trade with Serbia; it also destabilizes the country as economic privation intensifies ethnic friction.

President Clinton sent American troops as monitors to Macedonia in hopes of heading off ethnic conflict. They could get caught in the middle if the blockade pushes Macedonia into civil war. Mr. Clinton is pandering to the Greek lobby at his own peril.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

### Clinton Needs Expert Coaching

[Bill] Clinton does not care for foreign policy; and, despite Warren Christopher's shuffling, the president has no Henry Kissinger to do his leading for him. Like seeks like. But Mr. Clinton, bereft of instincts in foreign policy, needs to be coached by an expert to do the job. The new requirement of him. And, to be effective, expert coaching requires that the president is not prepared to give: time, thought and application.

If the president could change — and this is highly uncertain — he would soon discern a middle road between hooking up his world view to public opinion, and paying no attention to it. He could lead by persuading and

explaining. It is true that Congress (which holds the purse strings) and the electorate (which gives the final mandate) are vital to the making of foreign policy. But they do not have to decide it and, indeed, they do not want to. Presidents are meant to do that.

Besides, the opinions of Congress and the public are not set in stone. By slim majorities, new republics may soon break up into conflicting ethnic groups, with links to Albania, Bulgaria and Serbia, and that the trouble could spill over into Greek Macedonia. In times of crisis Americans have historically rallied round their president, even in support of policies that were neither cost nor risk-free. They long to be led, and that could be Mr. Clinton's vital first step: lead America first, lead the world next.

— THE ECONOMIST (London).

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# Make the Rwandan Killers' Bosses Halt This Genocide

By Holly J. Burkhalter

WASHINGTON — The magnitude of the slaughter in Rwanda is so great that the international community has thrown up its hands and averted its eyes. The UN Security Council unanimously decided to reduce its peacekeeping force to a skeleton presence. Most foreigners have fled the country.

Incredibly, the government of France has received a delegation of the self-proclaimed "government" of Rwanda. This tacit acceptance of one of the most extraordinary atrocities of our decade is immoral, illegal and cynical.

The systematic extermination of the minority Tutsi population in Rwanda is genocide, and the International Covenant on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide requires something better.

An appropriate and wholly realistic international approach to this tragedy begins by recognizing that the violence that has engulfed Rwanda since the plane crash that killed President Juvénal Habyarimana on April 6 was planned and predictable. Rwandan human rights activists and opposition political figures had been under attack for months by hard-liners around General Habyarimana. Within hours of his assassination — most likely at the hands of extremists within his own government — barricades went up around Kigali, and targeted political and ethnic assassinations by the army and militia began.

Another sign of the carnage to come was the creation of the militia by Rwanda's ruling National Revolutionary Movement for Progress and the closely affiliated Coalition for the Defense of the Republic (CDR). Last year the army handed out guns to thousands of young militiamen, with orders to kill Tutsis. In recent weeks, broadcasts have contained such lurid incitements as "The graves are only half full! Who will help us fill them?"

Clear evidence of the direct responsibility of the Rwandan authorities may be seen in Butare Province in southern Rwanda. Despite the massacres in Kigali in the weeks after the assassination of the president, Butare remained calm for two weeks. The person responsible for maintaining order and discouraging communal violence was the province's governor, a member of the political opposition and the only Tutsi governor in Rwanda.

On April 20, the Rwandan army replaced him with a hard-line military figure, and mass murder of Tutsis and opposition figures began that very day. Since then the political party militia, accompanied by the army, has carried out a frenzy of butchery that has continued day and night.

Priests who escaped to neighboring Burundi reported to Human Rights Watch that the militia and army attacked a group of 6,000 Tutsis who had taken refuge at the church of Cyahinda, of whom 200 survived.

Clergy from the diocese of Cyangugu report 4,000 murdered in the parish of Shangi, 2,000 at Mibirizi and 800 at Nkanka. In Gikongoro, between Butare and Cyangugu, about 4,000 were killed at the church of Kibeho.

Since Rwandan political and military figures deliberately launched these massacres and many others, they must be called upon to stop them.

Among those who have the power to halt the slaughter are Colonel Bagosora, the military officer in charge during the first days of the massacre, Colonel Augustin Bizimungu, then minister of defense and now commander in chief of the Rwandan armed forces, Captain Pasquale Simbikangwa, who commands the militia, Colonel Nkundwira, and Colonel Mpiranya, head of the army's presidential guard.

On April 22, the White House took the unusual step of issuing a statement identifying these individuals by name and calling upon them to "do everything in their power to end the violence immediately." The international community should add its voice to Washington's.

Heads of state around the world should denounce these individuals by name and call upon them to end the carnage or face an international tribunal.

France, in particular, has a responsibility to use its significant leverage with the Rwandan army to press it to call off the killings, since France has been its chief weapons supplier and military trainer in recent years.

And the United Nations Security Council should issue a

resolution stating that a government which comes to power on the bodies of hundreds of thousands of Rwandans has no place in the world community.

In addition, the United Nations should immediately upgrade its diplomatic efforts in Rwanda by appointing a very high level individual of the stature of Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali to the Organization of African Unity to meet with the Rwandan leadership and deliver a stern message about the need to end the violence.

The current United Nations envoy, the Canadian diplomat Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh, has not been a success in Rwanda and should be replaced.

Diplomatic efforts to achieve a cease-fire between the Rwandan Patriotic Front and the government, conducted by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, are valuable and should be supported. But a cease-fire between the warring parties is largely irrelevant to the mass murder of Tutsis on the battlefield — by the army and the militia. The responsibility of these army and militia attacks on hundreds of thousands of civilians should be the first priority of the diplomatic effort.

Would this message be heeded? We believe so. The Rwandan government representing the Rwandan military clearly serves international acceptance and economic support, as the case of Jerome Bicamumpaka, the self-styled "Prime Minister" of Rwanda, and Jean-Bosco Barayagwiza, a key figure in the CDR, Elysee Palace indicates. The two have requested visas to present their case at the United Nations, as well.

The scope of the killings in Rwanda is so vast that the world has given up hope. But there are still Rwandan human rights activists and thousands of Tutsis who can be saved. Now, the United Nations has largely abandoned its responsibility to protect the Rwandan people. It is all the more incumbent upon the international community to upgrade its political efforts to pressure the Rwandan authorities to stop the genocide.

The writer, Washington director of Human Rights Watch, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## For White and Black, a Hopeful Start in the Beloved Country

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — South Africa's astonishing elections and three centuries of white rule in Africa. Portuguese explorers, British administrators, French legionnaires and others came and went. Now the Afrikaners and English-speaking whites of South Africa attempt to endure by accepting African rule. South Africa is the only big country on the continent where ending white supremacy does not necessarily mean ending the sizable white presence that exercised power.

The world, and South Africa, will be a better place if the whites survive and prosper there. The Afrikaners will try to save themselves by abandoning apartheid — the last and cruelest form of white rule practiced in Africa — rather than abandoning a country granted natural resources, scenic beauty and human conflict of biological proportions.

The 3 million Afrikaners had little choice but to adapt. They have built a career on a dark domestic form of anti-communism. As he practiced détente, it did not end political confrontation, but it made safer the nuclear confrontation that was always the real and most dangerous aspect of the Cold War. But nowadays Mr. Nixon's détente is increasingly seen as a transitional time-buying phase.

Besides its undoubted accomplishments, it added to the legitimacy of Communist power and lengthened its life. It helped a creaking, structurally

discriminating by class and economic power would be a more rational way of running the Beloved Country than discriminating by race.

The Afrikaners, whose patriarchs arrived from the Netherlands in 1652, have for most of the past three centuries tried to have it both ways. They have often portrayed themselves as a historically unique tribe of white men who wandered into the vast and arid interior of their country to escape British rule and who are as African as the black tribes they encountered. This is a sample of what sixth graders were long taught from the standard Afrikaans history text:

"Then the Lord planted a new nation at the southern tip of Africa. . . . This people was to stand on the verge of being wiped out in many cases and yet was to be saved in a wonderful manner. . . . From the political clashes of this new nation, its special characteristics will become apparent — its striving for freedom and racial purity."

But Afrikaners also keenly felt their European origins, however far removed in time. As the "winds of change" swept colonialism away elsewhere in Africa, the Afrikaners argued that they were the guardians of Western civilization on a threatening continent who

must be supported by other "white" nations. America's decision to impose an arms embargo three decades ago and economic sanctions afterward shattered that pretense. To the Afrikaners, the world civilization that the Afrikaners claim to represent has been torn to shreds, although the pressure that sanctions created were probably a greater force for change.

Peaceful change would not have been possible, however, without the extraordinary moderate leadership of Nelson Mandela and the patience of the African majority. That patience was visible in the television film of lines stretching miles and miles in which people waited eight hours of more to vote.

One television commentator called these scenes biblical, and for once that was not overstatement. What has happened in South Africa since Mr. Mandela was freed three years ago is biblical in scope and significance.

It does not make up for the past of white exploitation and repression in Africa, but it does provide both whites and blacks a chance to overcome the current legacy of white rule on the continent by building a new racial nation. Pray for them all.

The Washington Post.

## Nixon: Not Wrong About Détente, Not Right About Indochina

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Richard Nixon's death catches the evolving search for a true American foreign policy at a point of some embarrassment to the late president: some of it undue. The détente with the Soviet Union, including the opening to China that helped incline "the Kremlin" to détente in the first place, is no longer regarded as the bold breakthrough that it was considered at Mr. Nixon's White House time.

It involved formidable intellectual and political courage on both the Soviet and American sides, not least for Mr. Nixon, who had built a career on a dark domestic form of anti-communism. As he practiced détente, it did not end political confrontation, but it made safer the nuclear confrontation that was always the real and most dangerous aspect of the Cold War. But nowadays Mr. Nixon's détente is increasingly seen as a transitional time-buying phase.

Besides its undoubted accomplishments, it added to the legitimacy of Communist power and lengthened its life. It helped a creaking, structurally

impaired, strategically overextended Soviet system postpone its ultimate facing up to reality. Meanwhile, Moscow used the 1970s to pursue its expansionist fancies.

Richard Nixon was guided by a traditional, gut belief in balance of power. He built American global strategy on containment of the Soviet Union, partly by confrontation and partly by partnership. Both parts inevitably conferred status and preference on the partner.

The real breakthrough came only with Ronald Reagan. He was a radical who stigmatized the notions of coexistence, parity and partnership as artificial props for communism and the Soviet empire. He favored confrontation in ends and means. He meant to terminate the "evil empire," and in means to pile on the pressure — military, technological and economic.

One side in the continuing American debate feels that the ultimate enemy was nuclear war, in which case

détente in Mr. Nixon's harder version or in Jimmy Carter's softer version was an essential investment in dispute solving and nuclear sanity. This is where Mr. Nixon built his reputation for toughness and savvy.

The other side feels that the ultimate enemy was communism, in which case the purpose of policy was to find strategically effective and politically acceptable ways to do the enemy in.

People rightly argue over what were the foreign sources and what were the domestic sources of the disintegration of Soviet power. Mr. Reagan had the advantage of having the visible phase of the collapse begin on his watch. That trims Mr. Nixon's achievement to doing the best he could in the different, earlier circumstances where the possibility of an ultimate solution was simply not within mainstream imagining.

But it was no small feat to open up with Moscow and Beijing and in the Middle East. Mr. Nixon's contribu-

tion was large and needs no apology. He recognized and responded to the global nuclear anxiety and the dearth of young readers, were the controlling high-policy reality at that time.

He treated these anxieties by political dialogue and by arms control. The latter accords (including SALT-I and the ABM Treaty) did not all hold up well to later political weathering, but they provided valuable comfort at the time.

Mr. Nixon's Vietnam policy remains a nest of ironies. Obsessed with avoiding defeat and national humiliation, he thought cut-and-run would invite the Kremlin to march elsewhere. He devised a four-year withdrawal strategy meant to leave South Vietnam standing, with American aid but defending itself. But what he had to do, in Cambodia, Laos, Haiphong and Hanoi, to make this strategy work exhausted his political capital, and Congress repudiated aid. North Vietnam took over.

Defeat did inflict humiliation and encourage further Kremlin maneuvering (Nicaragua, Angola, Afghanistan). Those of us who found the results an acceptable price to pay for leaving an unbearable war ended Mr. Carter. Those who did not then elected Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Nixon was right in the short term but wrong in the long. Defeat did cost America, but not permanently or mortally, and Vietnam lived on as a pesky but not unmanageable issue. Victory cost Moscow far more. It encouraged Soviet imperialism, which helped bring down communism.

Was it necessary to attack in Cambodia, etc. to show not Hanoi but the Kremlin America's steel and his own, as Mr. Nixon insisted? Nothing then or since so suggests.

But his war policy, in the end, his end-end was policy, not shape his most enduring and his most troubling foreign policy legacy. That has to be the American grand tradition that Richard Nixon could not abide and that — the final test — his newest protégé, Bill Clinton, apparently cannot escape.

The Washington Post.

## Nixon: Back to California for Complexity and Graceful Feelings

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

NEW YORK — On Tuesday, the day before Richard Nixon's funeral, a reporter who covered him years ago took leave of Yorba Linda and journeyed southward to San Clemente, where Mr. Nixon had vacationed during the good times and repaired his shattered psyche during the post-Watergate bad times. La Casa Pacifica, Mr. Nixon's Spanish-style retreat, is now in private hands. What was once the Western White House is now simply the gated development called Cypress Shores, and its owner does not welcome snoots like me.

The visitor is definitely welcome, however, at La Casa Romantica, a downtown villa that once belonged to Ole Hanson, the Wisconsin Swede who founded San Clemente in 1925. The villa houses two tiny rooms belonging to the San Clemente Historical Society — the Ole Hanson Room and the Richard Nixon Room.

They are lovingly tended by Dorothy Fuller, the society's president, and Betty Weatherholtz, who once worked as a waitress at a local eatery and who recalls people in the Nixon entourage by numbers on the menu. Frank Gannon, a Nixon speech writer, was No. 4 eggs over easy with toast. David Eisenhower was No. 7 "scrambled with bacon."

The room is full of bric-a-brac that poses no epistemological threat to the Richard Nixon Library and Birthplace in Yorba Linda. There are magazines with Mr. Nixon on the cover, photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Nixon on the beach, a check for \$350 made out to a local charity and, oddly, a program from the 1973 White House Correspondents' Dinner in Washington — an evening of great pain for Mr. Nixon, because Watergate was in full cry.

But there is also, under glass, a quotation from the president's farewell speech to his staff on Aug. 9, 1974. I did not think to ask the two

women what they made of the quote, but to me it was a vivid reminder of Mr. Nixon's capacity to stir wildly different emotions, of the difficulties that await future historians, and of how little we really learn about a person at his funeral.

"Never be petty," he said then. "Always remember, others may hate you, but those who hate you don't win unless you hate them — and then you suffer twice yourself." This has been cited often in recent days, usually by Nixon loyalists to whom it is proof of his capacity to rise above the base level of political infighting, to forgive and forget and thus move on to another day. To me, however, it is yet another example of his impulse (not uncommon among politicians or even journalists) to touch up his self-portrait. Richard Nixon's downfall occurred precisely because he hated those who hated him or caused him political upset.

There is no other way, even at this late date, that I can account for the fact that a sitting president with wide support among plain Americans like Dorothy Fuller and Betty Weatherholtz, and the thousands

who endured driving rain to see his casket in Yorba Linda, encouraged the nutty, half-paranoid activities associated with Watergate.

That said, I am probably no closer to the core of this complex and riveting man than any other Nixon watcher; hence my hope that the eulogists would enlighten me, hence my disappointment that they did not.

I should have guessed. Truth is conditional at memorial services. Criticism is guarded. (Bill Clinton made one brief reference to "mistakes" Mr. Nixon's earthly life.) Praise tends to be profuse but incomplete.

Much was said in Yorba Linda about foreign triumph, especially by Henry Kissinger, whose tribute might have been aimed partly at himself. Little was made (except by President Clinton, who had done his homework) of the Nixon domestic agenda, which attempted to improve but did not dismantle the activist government he inherited from Lyndon Johnson.

All in all, though, I came away with good feelings. The people who had helped lead Mr. Nixon's campaign in 1968, the advance men who never aspired to top jobs and therefore

pretty much escaped Watergate, were summoned back by Tricia Cox and Julie Eisenhower to put together in three short days an event that would be seen around the world.

Having already interviewed Mr. Nixon on the subject, these people knew exactly what he wanted — a burial at home and no lying in







## Gorazde Horror Exaggerated, A Senior UN Officer Asserts

By Roger Cohen  
New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — After a weeklong review of the Bosnian Serb assault on Gorazde, a senior United Nations military officer has concluded that reports by UN relief workers and others substantially exaggerated the fighting and casualties there.

The senior UN officer said that damage to the Gorazde hospital and other buildings was not as great as had been suggested and that reports of 700 dead and up to 2,000 wounded were inflated with a view to stirring up international outrage.

### BOSNIA: Assault by UN Tanks

Continued from Page 1

Battalion, routinely take a robust approach to Serbian attacks and have little compunction about firing in self-defense.

"The Serbs didn't miss the tanks on purpose," said Commander Eric Chaperon, a spokesman for the UN Protection Force. "They were trying to blow us away."

In Gorazde, UN strategy has been more inconsistent than in other trouble spots.

On Friday in Gorazde, British troops, also known for their aggressiveness, fired on Serbian soldiers after the Serbian troops attacked them, UN officials said. The Bosnian Serb command said three Serbian soldiers died in the clash. At the same time, however, the UN operation continues to tolerate the presence of armed Serbian gunmen inside a zone that NATO's order on April 22 said must be cleared of Serbian troops and heavy weapons.

Under the terms of that ultimatum, Serbian forces were to withdraw 3 kilometers from the city center while their heavy guns were supposed to be pulled back 20 kilometers. But several scores of heavily armed Serbian "policemen" continue to occupy a hamlet, Zupci, inside the 3-kilometer zone.

In Sarajevo, UN policy appears passive at best.

UN officials in the last week have reported that Serbs have returned at least 15 Serbian heavy

weapons, including three to five tanks, to areas around the city, in direct violation of the NATO ultimatum in February. The officials said that negotiations were being undertaken to get the Serbs to move the guns back under UN control, but that air strikes, authorized under the ultimatum, were not being contemplated.

According to the Sarajevo ultimatum, all Serbian heavy weapons ringing Bosnia's capital were to be either pulled back 20 kilometers from the city or placed under UN control.

UN officials said Serbian forces were also blocking UN military observers, who under the ultimatum should have complete access to the 20-kilometer zone, including the most strategically important part of the capital territory, to the north of the city where the bulk of the Serbian heavy weapons had been deployed.

The United Nations' inability to adopt a consistent policy to confront the Serbs on these matters has created an environment in Bosnia where the Serbs are encouraged to push and probe the United Nations. Everything appears to be negotiable and thus ultimately up for grabs. Such an atmosphere has already affected peace negotiations designed to bring an end to Europe's worst conflict since World War II.

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relief workers were overly emotional in their accounts, and that the ham radio operators were not trustworthy.

"A big problem is that the Muslims believe they can bring the Americans into this war," the officer said. "A dangerous overreaction was stirred up in international capitals. The talk of wider use of NATO air power, hitting ammunition dumps and infrastructure, really set across the line that would have turned the UN forces here into combatants."

The remarks by the UN officer were unusually forthright and amounted to a statement that President Bill Clinton had been wrong to press for wider air strikes. They tended to support longstanding assertions by the Bosnian Serbs that the chief goal of the Muslim-led Bosnian government is to steer international opinion to such a pitch of outrage over the suffering of the Bosnian Muslims that the United States and NATO will come in and fight on the Bosnian side.

On touring Gorazde, the officer said he found the hospital, which had been described as being virtually destroyed, operative with just one shell through the roof. There was no evidence of 700 corpses, he said.

But the officer's account appeared at conflict with other reports still emerging from Gorazde and to play down the overall suffering that seems to have been inflicted on the population of the town.



LABOR DAY IN KIEV — A World War II veteran joining other demonstrators Sunday in the streets of Ukraine's capital in a May Day protest against policies of President Leonid M. Kravchuk.

## PHILBY: Double Agent's Memorabilia to Go on Sale

Continued from Page 1

American Communist Party," Philby wrote, "that he couldn't see what was going on under his nose."

While it has been nearly six years since his death, and three years since the collapse of the Soviet Union, Philby endures as a figure of consuming fascination. In Britain, the mastermind of the spy ring of Soviet agents inside British intelligence, recruited during the 1930s among an idealistic circle of leftists at Cambridge University.

In addition to Philby, the group included Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, both of whom fled to Moscow in 1951, and Anthony

Blunt, the brilliant art historian who served Queen Elizabeth II. Blunt was not publicly named until 1979, when Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told the House of Commons that he had confessed in 1964 to being the long suspected but never acknowledged "fourth man" in the Soviet spy ring in exchange for immunity from prosecution.

But among the group, Philby was the star, rising steadily through the ranks of British intelligence, first as chief of counterintelligence in London and then, head of station in Istanbul.

By the time the FBI began to raise serious alarms about him in the 1950s, Philby was already in Washington, after being given an

assignment that he later said was "too good to be true" — the British intelligence liaison with the CIA and the FBI.

Among the Sotheby's materials are odd personal bits, including a collection of photographs of Philby with distinguished Soviet and East European personalities.

His new book, "Scott Fitzgerald: A Biography," by Jeffrey Meyers, illustrated 400 pages, \$27.50. HarperCollins.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

THOUGH F. Scott Fitzgerald and Ernest Hemingway disagreed on practically everything, from their philosophy of life to their philosophy of art, the two men had more in common than they liked to admit.

Both grew up in the Midwest, both became expatriates in Paris, both achieved early glittering success. Both wrote novels destined to become American classics, and both spent their last years in a sorry state of decline.

Now, they have something else in common: a decidedly unsympathetic biographer in the person of Jeffrey Meyers.

Meyers's 1985 biography of Hemingway ("Hemingway: A Biography") drew a sour, grudging portrait of the writer as an ill-tempered and accident-prone macho man who "never fully matured as an artist."

His new book, "Scott Fitzgerald: A Biography," takes a similar tack, depicting the author of "The Great Gatsby" as a foolish, self-indulgent, alcoholic who spent the first half of his life squandering his talent and the last half paying the dire consequences.

In his preface, Meyers acknowledges that numerous biographies of Fitzgerald already exist (including ones by Arthur Mizener, Andrew Turnbull, Matthew Bruccoli and James Mellow), and goes on to assert that his book will be "more analytic and interpretive."

"It discusses the meaning as well as the events of his life," Meyers writes, "and seeks to illuminate the recurrent patterns that reveal his inner self."

As articulated by Meyers, those patterns have little to do with Fitzgerald's literary achievement; rather, they concern Scott's drinking and extramarital affairs; the madness of his wife, Zelda, and both

## Mitterrand Knew, Attali Says Ex-Adviser Asserts President Approved Book

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Hoping to dispose of plagiarism allegations that have clung to him, Jacques Attali, the former adviser to President François Mitterrand, is contending that the French president personally approved every line of a book portraying Mr. Mitterrand's private scorn for many foreign leaders and domestic political allies.

In a sworn deposition preliminary to a French court case to be heard this week, Mr. Attali says that this book, "Verbatim," received Mr. Mitterrand's "vigilant attention from the first day I started writing right down to the approval of the last proofs."

The lawsuit offers a rare glimpse into the often troubled atmosphere in the French presidential office. Several of Mr. Mitterrand's principal aides have been implicated in corruption scandals, and two of his closest colleagues have killed themselves.

Although "Verbatim" brought no explosive revelations when it was published, it depicts Mr. Mitterrand as a cynical, manipulative leader, deliberately concealing his policies from close colleagues in order to preserve his own options.

If Mr. Mitterrand approved of this portrait of himself, it would flesh out criticism that his enigmatic habits of ruling have contributed to episodes of policy confusion and abuses of power by people around him.

The troubled affairs of Mr. Attali rose to international prominence last year when he was forced to resign as head of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development in London. At the time, his ousted colleagues accused him of literary misrepresentation connected with the just-published "Verbatim."

In this suit, the defendant is not Mr. Attali but Fayard, his publisher. Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Attali

cannot be compelled to testify in the scheduled Tuesday session of the Paris Tribunal of Commerce. None of the French protagonists could be reached for comment during the weekend.

Not publishing sources in the United States familiar with the evidence said the arguments would center on Mr. Attali's contention that Mr. Mitterrand helped him to add fresh strokes to portraits of the presidential palace as a place of unrelenting intrigue, even against another of Mr. Mitterrand's friends, Elie Wiesel, the Nobel laureate.

Attacks on "Verbatim" started with complaints that some of the book's high points, including Mr. Mitterrand's views on spiritual issues, were taken from the manuscript of a partly completed book being jointly written by Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Wiesel.

If Mr. Mitterrand consented to this procedure, it would largely dispose of the complaints against Mr. Attali.

Mr. Mitterrand has never commented publicly on the outcry against Mr. Attali's book or about his subsequent disgrace in London. Mr. Attali, in another recent book, has attributed his downfall at the bank to a cabal against him among American and British officials and again claims that Mr. Mitterrand shares this view.

Mr. Wiesel, while stating that Mr. Mitterrand has privately expressed anger over Mr. Attali's actions, has declined to see for plagiarism, partly because the words in "Verbatim" are Mr. Mitterrand's side of the dialogue.

Instead, the suit is being brought by Odile Jacob, the Paris concern that planned to publish the joint text.

## MIDEAST: Israelis Fault PLO

Continued from Page 1

don't know how the Palestinians can take over the authority."

"I don't see any reason to be optimistic," he said.

In Cairo, Israeli and PLO negotiators resumed their talks to finish the agreement. Several contentious issues remain, including two big ones — the precise size of the autonomous Jericho district, and the Palestinian police role on border crossings — that are being left for Mr. Rabin and Mr. Arafat to work out when they meet in Cairo on Tuesday.

"I'm sure that not everything will go smoothly," an Israeli official said. "But I'm also sure that after all is said and done, we will be signing an agreement Wednesday morning."

■ Syria Rejects Israeli Offer  
Syria said on Sunday, after re-

viewing Israeli proposals, that it refused to make a decision in stages and insisted on a full Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights as a condition for a peace agreement, Reuters reported from Damascus.

Foreign Minister Farouk Sharrat told Reuters, after talks that he attended, between Secretary of State William M. Clinton and President Hafez Assad on the Israeli proposals, that they did not change the Syrian position.

## Egyptian Police Seize 81

ASUT, Egypt — The police have detained 81 people suspected of being Muslim militants in the southern province of Asut, one of the centers of activity of the militant Islamic Group.

## BOOKS

### SCOTT FITZGERALD:

#### A Biography

By Jeffrey Meyers. Illustrated. 400 pages. \$27.50. HarperCollins.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

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### WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Hans Jürgen Rosenberg, head of the ORF television and radio network in Brandenburg is reading "Das zweite Leben der Filmstadt Babelberg," a book compiled by the Film Museum in Potsdam.

He says "I'm quite enthusiastic about this book since it brings the film studios at Babelberg, near Potsdam back to life again since the fall of communism. This book is a must for all German film buffs."

(Michael Kallenbach, IHT)

### BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IF students are majoring in bridge and something else, it is of some interest to know what the somebodies are. There are no statistics for North America but there are for Europe.

Fifty-five students competing in the European Community University Bridge Championship in September in Antwerp, Belgium, were polled with the following results: engineering, 13; mathematics, 10; economics, 10; law, 5; computer science, 4; medicine, 4; philosophy, 4; languages and cinema, 1 each.

A German team won in Antwerp, narrowly beating a British team from Cambridge University in the final. On the diagrammed deal from a match against Israel, the

Although Meyers is not devoid of critical insight — his examination of the influence that such writers as Conrad, Poe and Eliot had on Fitzgerald's writing is genuinely interesting — he hurries through the novels and short stories, handing out perfunctory plot summaries in lieu of literary analysis.

He seriously underestimates Fitzgerald's masterpiece, "The Great Gatsby," and turns "Tender Is the Night" into a simple road map of Scott and Zelda's deteriorating relationship.

Devoid of real sympathy for Fitzgerald or his work and animated throughout by a snide, patronizing tone, this volume stands as the latest and one of the most egregious examples of what Joyce Carol Oates has diagnosed as "pathography": a form of biography that demeans and deflates its subject by becoming a "repository of illnesses and disasters and disappointments."

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# U.S. Cool on Direct Action in Rwanda

By Paul Lewis  
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Clinton administration officials say they are examining the idea of helping to organize and pay for military intervention in Rwanda by neighboring African countries. But they have apparently rejected any direct U.S. action.

The UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, made an appeal over the weekend for more "forceful action" in Rwanda intended to "restore law and order and stop the massacres."

But administration officials said that with the United States and other Western countries determined not to become directly involved in the civil war, the only alternatives are to do nothing or encourage African states to intervene, possibly offering financial and logistical help. U.S. officials stressed that administration thinking was at a preliminary stage.

But it remained unclear whether other African states would be willing to mount any kind of new peace enforcement operation in Rwanda, particularly after the setbacks the United Nations suffered in Somalia last year.

The fighting in Rwanda, which broke out after the country's president and the president of Burundi were killed in a mysterious plane crash on April 6, has left an estimated 200,000 dead and sent thousands of refugees pouring into neighboring countries.

Most of the refugees appear to be members of the majority Hutu tribe, traditional enemies of the Tutsi, said Sylvana Foa, a spokeswoman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

The UN Security Council asked Mr. Boutros Ghali to consult with the Organization of African Unity on ways of restoring law and order in Rwanda and asked him to take "diplomatic steps" to prevent chaos from spreading to other countries. It also asked him to propose ways of finding out who was responsible for particular massacres.

The secretary-general called President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, as president of the Organization of African Unity, on Saturday, asking him to prepare a plan for ending the crisis that the United Nations could then endorse.

Although African countries have said they were in favor of increasing the size of the existing UN peacekeeping force in Rwanda when the Security Council voted in April to scale it back to a token size, none of them actually offered to send new troops.

However Western officials say that if neighboring African countries are willing to send forces into Rwanda to help restore order, it seems probable that they generally run-down armies would need outside assistance with equipment, supplies and logistical support.

Several Western diplomats said they thought it possible that nearby African states might intervene to end the killing in Rwanda if given help, especially if the massacres continue. But they said it is inconceivable that any Western country

would agree to send its own forces into Rwanda at present.

Instead they saw the secretary-general's appeal for more forceful action as an attempt to shift some of the pressure he is under to do something about Rwanda onto the Security Council's shoulders, since there is nothing he personally can do about the crisis.

Several precedents exist for such regional intervention. A Nigerian-led West African peacekeeping force is currently deployed in Liberia as part of efforts to end the civil war in that country.

In addition, chapter eight of the UN Charter specifically instructs regional organizations, such as the Organization of African Unity, to try to preserve peace and security in their regions before referring disputes to the Security Council.

## Rwandan Refugees Inundate Camp

The Associated Press

NGARA, Tanzania — Overwhelmed relief workers struggled Sunday to cope with a quarter-million rain-soaked refugees who found sanctuary from the blood-bath in Rwanda at a crowded camp in Tanzania.

"It is quite a mess," said Dr. Etienne Krug, the medical coordinator at the camp. "Two hundred and fifty thousand people is like a small city, and we have nothing organized."

Thousands of refugees who made it into Tanzania before Rwandan rebels sealed the border Saturday were still trudging in the rain Sunday, walking the 17 kilometers (10 miles) from the frontier to the camp. Their destination was a rolling open field of scrub and head-high elephant grass, where the United Nations High

Commissioner for Refugees has established the camp.

On hand to care for the tens of thousands already there were only 30 to 40 UN workers and Tanzanian Red Cross staff members, the Spanish branch of Doctors Without Borders and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Dr. Krug, a doctor with the UN, said relief workers were digging latrines and trying to set up a water and food distribution system, dispensaries and a measles vaccination program.

"We can cope for the first week," Dr. Krug said. "The food will arrive. But it is difficult. The roads are in poor condition. We need an enormous amount of trucks. We need a lot of help."



Mike Perreault/Agence France-Presse

Armed soldiers escorting election officials who were taking ballot boxes to Johannesburg for counting on Sunday.

## VOTE: ANC Predicts 'Big Victory,' but May Not Get Two-Thirds Majority

Continued from Page 1

girl, were killed in the region overnight, but security forces were unable to say if their deaths were connected with the election.

The new, 400-seat Parliament will elect a president on May 6, setting the stage for Mr. Mandela to replace Mr. de Klerk. Mr. de Klerk is expected to be a vice president.

While the vote-counting was painfully slow — starting more than 12 hours late in some places — the early results were a sign that fierce campaigning by smaller parties could not compete with the powerful presence of Mr. de Klerk and Mr. Mandela.

Together, the two men launched negotiations that dismantled apartheid and led to the country's first democratic election.

"In spite of the proportional voting system, we are heading for a two-party system," said the political

analyst Sam Pitso, referring to the proportional representation method that allocates Parliament and cabinet seats according to each party's vote total. With 5 percent needed to win a Cabinet seat, the ANC and the National Party appeared headed for a sweep.

The Inkatha Freedom Party of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, whose followers have been fighting a township war with their ANC rivals, had only 4.5 percent of the vote, slightly ahead of the white separatist Freedom Front with 3.7 percent.

One of the surprisingly poor showings came from the Pan-Africanist Congress, a militant black group that campaigned on promises to seize land from the white minority and give it to blacks. Despite this, the party had less than 2 percent of the national vote.

"I think they had quite a lot of

exposure, but their leader can't be compared with Mr. Mandela," said Eugene Terre-Blanche, the leader of the extreme right Afrikaner Resistance Movement. "And perhaps their campaign was a bit too radical."

It was too one-sided, concentrating only on land. It's of no use, in a modern industrialized country, to talk only about land."

(Reuters, AP)

## For Whites, Western Cape May Be Final Stronghold

Reuters

CAPE TOWN — The Western Cape, where white settlement of South Africa began more than three centuries ago, may emerge from the country's all-race elections as the final toe-hold of white control in Africa.

President Frederick W. de Klerk's predominantly white National Party is confident of winning the Western Cape. Latest results gave the National Party 433,110 votes and the African National Congress of Nelson Mandela 161,615 in the provincial race, according to the Independent Election Commission.

After a bruising battle for the votes of the province's huge mixed-race, or colored, population, the party's hard-line law and order minister, Hennie Kriel, said Sunday: "Yes, I think we're going to win. I'm very confident."

He will become regional premier if the National Party does win. Vote counting in Mitchell's Plain, where nearly half the province's 2.3 million voters live in black and colored townships, began only on Monday morning on Sunday. An election official said final results there might not be announced until Monday morning.

The National Party, which institutionalized apartheid and was finally forced to dismantle it, targeted the votes of the "Cape Coloreds" in its campaign. They form nearly 60 percent of the Western Cape electorate. Better off and less harshly treated than blacks under apartheid, many fear they will suffer discrimination from an ANC-led government.

## MANDELA: Laying Out Themes

Continued from Page 1

defeated parties form the opposition.

"I do not think that we need a government of national unity beyond five years, especially if we are able to build this environment of mutual trust," he said.

Asked how his government would raise it, as has happened in recent months, homeless blacks occupied houses built for others. Mr. Mandela said this white fear was unjustified because blacks would no longer feel unfairly excluded from state housing programs.

On the question of an amnesty,

Mr. Mandela has divided offenders into three categories.

Under an agreement with the current government, anyone who committed a crime with a political motive before October 1990 may obtain an automatic indemnity by applying to a commission.

Those involved in political crimes up until last December must apply to the new parliament case by case, but Mr. Mandela said he would personally favor absolving them.

No one who continued illegally obstructing the transition this year, he said, should be pardoned.

## Jes Banned, Libyans Decide To Take Camels

Reuters

CAIRO — A camel caravan of Libyans, protesting a United Nations ban on flights to and from their country, has started a journey to Mecca.

The Libyan Relations Bureau, or embassy, in Cairo said the caravan, with about 110 people taking turns to ride about 60 camels, would cross the border with Egypt within the next few days.

The Libyans will then sail from Suez to Jidda, the port of the holy Muslim city of Mecca, Libyan sources added. But it was not clear whether they will reach Mecca in time for the pilgrimage, which starts on May 20. It is more than 750 kilometers (460 miles) from the Libyan border to Suez and a two-day journey by ship from Suez to Jidda.

The United Nations banned flights to and from Libya in April 1992 because the Libyan government refused to hand over two Libyans accused of blowing up a Pan Am plane over Scotland. The United Nations said the men should face trial in Britain or the United States.

## A Year in Prison For Egypt Editor

Reuters

CAIRO — A military court, in the first such trial of a journalist in over a decade, sentenced Abdelaziz Abu Hussein, a military editor for the opposition newspaper Al-Shaab, to one year in prison for revealing state secrets in an article about Egyptian-U.S. military exercises.

The journalist was also fined Egyptian 2500 (\$143) in the ruling on Saturday. There is no appeal against military court verdicts, but Mr. Hussein can petition the defense minister for a retrial. He has been freed pending this move.

A newspaper spokesman said the article, published in April, was about the joint exercises, codenamed Bright Star. He said the court rejected defense pleas that the article was based on statements made last year by Defense Minister Field Marshal Mohammed Tawfiq and carried by all Egyptian papers. It also rejected the argument that it was unconstitutional to try journalists and civilians in military courts.

## 20 Militants Killed in Algeria

Reuters

TUNIS — Algerian security forces have killed 20 armed Muslim militants in the last four days, the official press agency APS said Saturday. The 20 were slain in different regions during security checks.

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## WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London. Tel. 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. April 29

## Canadian Dollars

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Trd
Abey Tiv DC	100	10/10/94	100.00	7.24	450
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## NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, April 29	Stocks	Div	Yld	100% High	Low	Close	Open
ABT	100	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
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ABT	100	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	100	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	100	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	100	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	100	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	100	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	100	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	100	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00

Stocks	Div	Yld	100% High	Low	Close	Open
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00

Stocks	Div	Yld	100% High	Low	Close	Open
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00

Stocks	Div	Yld	100% High	Low	Close	Open
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00

Stocks	Div	Yld	100% High	Low	Close	Open
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00
ABT	1.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	98.00

It takes quite a while to carve out a solid position in South America.



Is 128 years long enough?

Many of today's business people recognize the potential offered by the economies of Latin America. Both individual and institutional investors are keeping a close eye on the latest developments in the continent. Yet coupled with this interest is a growing awareness that investments need to be handled by a bank that has more than a passing knowledge of the continent and its various cultures.

Such knowledge cannot be acquired overnight. It must be carefully accumulated. With patience and diligence. For only then can a bank offer investors and other corporate clients well-founded, well-engineered advice.

## Determined to meet client needs

One such bank is ABN AMRO Bank. Better known throughout South America as Banco Holandes, we have been demonstrating our determination to meet the needs of our South American clients for over 128 years.

## In the field since 1866

Our historical involvement speaks for itself. In 1866 we opened our first

office in Surinam. In Argentina and Brazil we've had active operations for nearly 60 years. And now, with over 90 offices throughout South America, we have achieved a fully operational presence in the region.

## An on-going commitment

Today, we remain as committed to accepting new challenges as our predecessors were 128 years ago. For example, ABN AMRO Bank recently engineered the placement of the first issues of private Brazilian bonds to reach the European market. And during the debt crisis of the 80s, we stayed in the region - remaining true to our long-term strategy and the needs of our clients.

Building regional expertise is never easy. But it's essential in our long-term strategy - building trust. With all our customers. Throughout the world.

CREATING THE STANDARD IN BANKING.



## CAPITAL MARKETS

### Japan Is Holding the Dice As the Markets Get Jostled

By Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Imagine a trio playing Monopoly. One player called Japan has amassed a solid stretch of the expensive red, yellow and green properties at the top and side of the board and at each go-around collects substantial rents from the opponents. A player called America holds the most expensive — but rarely landed on — Boardwalk and Park Place along with a string of cheap properties at the bottom of the board and lays out far more in rent, particularly to Japan, than he collects.

Europe, holding all the utilities and the mid-priced orange-colored landings, barely covers spending with income.

The frustration of the game is that Japan constantly gets richer. But the real rub is the way he throws the dice — invariably succeeding in skipping over Boardwalk and Park Place, and rarely landing on the orange properties.

Now move from an imaginary game to the real world. Japan is accumulating an enormous trade surplus — as it has for most of the past decade. Whether it plays fair in the way it amasses the surplus is moot. But up to now it has managed to circulate its wealth — not through the ideal way of importing foreign goods, but by means of capital outflows investing in plant and equipment abroad and purchasing foreign financial assets.

Today, even that once mighty capital outflow has trickled to insignificance.

Ask any foreign-exchange trader why the dollar is weak, and the answer will start with the dollar-yen relationship and worries that the U.S.-Japan trade dispute weakens the dollar.

Washington is perceived as encouraging a lower value of the dollar as a means of prying concessions from Tokyo, while worries about the unending appreciation of the yen oblige Japanese investors — who have already suffered huge exchange losses on their foreign assets — to now keep their money home.

The dollar's performance against the Deutsche mark is influenced by the yen. The dollar cannot fall against the yen and rise against the mark without completely distorting the yen-mark rate. In addition, an ongoing reappraisal of German growth prospects and expected (rising) U.S. and (falling) German inflation rates is weighing on the dollar.

But the yen is the nexus. A strengthening of the dollar against the yen would facilitate a rise against the mark and all the other European currencies linked to it.

Unlike Monopoly, where frustrated players can call it quits or start again, the pressures in the real world continue to build. "It's a volcano waiting to erupt," warns Brendan Brown, London-based analyst at Mitsubishi Finance. Japan cannot go on

See MARKETS, Page 11

### Suicide By Banker Linked To Omni

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERN — A former bank director facing trial for his alleged role in Switzerland's largest corporate collapse has killed himself, police said Saturday.

Kurt Meier, chief executive of Berner Kantonalbank until late 1990, was found dead on a railway line near Bern on Friday night. He had been hit by a train and a suicide note was found in his car nearby.

Legal proceedings had been opened Friday against Mr. Meier and another ex-director of the bank in connection with a security swap with Omni Holding A.G., a holding company that folded in 1991 with debt of around 2 billion Swiss francs (\$1 billion). It was forced into bankruptcy by creditors, who reportedly felt the company had overvalued its assets and who thus moved to protect their loans.

Among the charges against Mr. Meier, it was alleged that he violated banking law by failing to notify the Federal Banking Commission of risks that had accumulated as a result of the Omni exposure. Magistrates said he had faced a possible prison sentence if found guilty.

It has been estimated that the bank lost as much as 77 million francs in the transactions.

Werner Key, the former head of Omni who has fled to the Bahamas, is wanted in Switzerland for fraud, forgery and other charges.

■ **Schneider in Paraguay?**

Jürgen Schneider, the fugitive German property tycoon, has a house in Paraguay and may be in that country, said Georg Krupp, a board member of Deutsche Bank according to news agency dispatches from Frankfurt.

Paraguay does not have an extradition treaty with Germany.

Speaking in a radio interview, Mr. Krupp also said that he did not expect any decisions regarding the case to be made at an extraordinary meeting of Deutsche Bank's supervisory board on May 10. The bank is owed about 1.2 billion Deutsche marks (\$720 million) as a result of the collapse of the Schneider empire.

There has been no trace of Mr. Schneider since he disappeared three weeks ago.

Mr. Krupp also said that Deutsche Bank was in the final stages of acquiring hotels in Wiesbaden and Munich as well as a mall in Frankfurt, projects started by Mr. Schneider and mainly financed by the bank. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

### Travelers: Beyond Truth Insurer's Hard-Sell Tactics Draw Scrutiny

By Michael Quint  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With two dozen gleaming wood-and-brass awards for sales and recruiting as a backdrop, Theodore Roussis was firing up a dozen or so prospective recruits with talk about making money selling insurance for Primerica Financial Services.

Within minutes, however, his pitch had turned into a mix of fact and half-truth. Travelers Inc., the parent of Primerica Financial, is indeed a \$100 billion company, but it is not, as he said, America's second-largest financial services corporation in terms of assets. By that measure, in fact, it is not even among the 10 largest.

Sanford I. Weill, Travelers' chairman, is one of the best-known names on Wall Street, but he did not "run American Express" earlier in his career. And Mr. Roussis, a national sales director at Primerica, attended Columbia University in the early 1980s but did not get a master's there, as he claimed.

If the half-truths had ended with trivial distortions of a few resumes, they might have been dismissed as the talk of an overly enthusiastic sales executive. But they represent a company-wide pattern of exaggeration in the recruitment of agents and the selling of policies to hundreds of thousands of Americans.

What is more, it is a pattern that is little changed from the one practiced by Primerica Financial's controversial predecessor, the A.L. Williams network of life insurance agents.

This time, however, the questionable tactics are not occurring under the banner of the flamboyant Williams organization but the respected umbrella of Travelers, the name adopted by Primerica Corp. after it bought Travelers Corp. last year.

In New York State, where Primerica Financial has grown rapidly in the two years, the company has caught the eye of regulators, who say they have been investigating its training and sales practices for several months.

Kevin Foley, deputy superintendent for insurance, said his department has concluded that some Primerica Financial agents, following the advice of superiors, have been selling insurance without be-

ing properly licensed. Among the early findings, he said, is that some agents were provided certificates from a school in Syracuse, New York, that they did not attend.

Executives at Primerica said last week they were aware of questions about the school, which is owned by a former company agent, and were cooperating in the investigation.

The fact that the company's sharp practices continue, however, brings into question whether Mr. Weill is meeting his goal of building a first-class financial-services company. Travelers also owns Smith Barney Shearson and Commercial Credit Corp.

"Over the years since Sandy Weill took charge, we have heard talk of cleaning up the old A.L. Williams image, but there has never been a fundamental commitment to cleaning up the act," said Alan Press, although a competitor of Travelers and a principal in the New York insurance agency of Press, Fishman & Rappaport, is also a well-known specialist on life insurance and a former head of the National Association of Life Underwriters.

Indeed, while Primerica Financial has put more controls on the Williams network in the four years since it took over the highly decentralized operation, the New York executives brought in to run the Atlanta-based company have never tried to change its basic structure or operational method.

That structure has many of the elements of a pyramid organization built around a huge army of agents — 110,000 nationwide, more than 90 percent of them part-timers with little training. Armed with a simple sales pitch that says one type of policy, term insurance, is always best for middle-income families, they sell mostly to relatives, co-workers and friends.

At a recent Saturday morning training session, a group of these so-called recruits shared their experiences with new recruits.

"Never use the 'I' word if you can avoid it," recommended one agent. Rather than mention insurance, trainees are advised to set appointments with family members and friends, perhaps using scripts that talk about a "business opportunity" that could

See TRAVELERS, Page 12

### Japan to Make Bigger Effort to Support Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japanese financial authorities say they will step up their buying of dollars to prevent the yen from rising further against the U.S. currency.

The chief cabinet secretary, Hiroshi Kumagai, said Saturday that the decision by the new government of Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata had come in an emergency ministerial meeting called after the dollar skidded last week to nearly its lowest level since the modern system of exchange rates was set up in the late 1940s.

Government and business leaders in Japan say the economy's budding recovery after more than three years of recession could be cut short by a sudden rise in the yen's value. A high yen tends to reduce Japanese exporters' sales and profits while making imported products less expensive.

The U.S. Federal Reserve Board bought dollars on the New York and London foreign exchange markets Friday to help keep the dollar from slipping below its record low of 100.25 yen touched in August 1993. The dollar closed in New York on Friday at 101.60 yen.

The United States has been viewed since early last year as favoring a high yen to help narrow its \$60 billion annual trade deficit with Japan.

Its action Friday marked the first time the Fed, the U.S. central bank, had intervened to prop up the dollar against the yen since August.

In Tokyo, the ministers at the meeting agreed that Japan would take "appropriate measures at a right time" in coordination with other members of the Group of Seven industrialized nations to try to prevent volatility in foreign-exchange movements. Mr. Kumagai said at a news conference. The other Group of Seven members are the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Canada.

A report in the Nihon Keizai newspaper said the Bank of Japan planned to sell about \$3 billion a day of yen for dollars in the foreign-exchange market, compared with \$1 billion a day recently.

The yen's latest rise began after Japan angered the United States in February by rejecting numerical targets for trimming the trade imbalance. Japan's prime minister at the time, Morihiro Hosokawa, told President Bill Clinton in Washington that such action would interfere with marketplace decisions.

Mr. Kumagai said the ministers also agreed on the need to carry out swiftly the 15.25 trillion yen (\$150 billion) economic stimulus package the Japanese government announced in February.

But Mr. Hata's cabinet, which only took power Thursday after three weeks of quarreling in the governing coalition over leadership and policies, lacks a majority in the Diet, Japan's parliament, and many analysts expect it to be weak and ineffectual. (AP, Bloomberg)

### Maxwell Fund Trustees Accuse Goldman

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — Trustees of the Maxwell Communication Corp. and Mirror Group Newspapers PLC pension funds have accused Goldman, Sachs & Co. of helping Robert Maxwell and his son Kevin loot almost \$100 million from the two funds.

The pension funds charged Goldman and one of the financial services company's general partners with fraud, negligence and breach of contract in two lawsuits filed Friday in New York State Supreme Court in Manhattan.

Goldman said the claims were "invalid" and "misdirected" and assailed the suit as "an expensive and time-consuming distraction."

Mr. Maxwell, who died while cruising near the Canary Islands in November 1991, controlled Maxwell Communication and Mirror Group Newspapers PLC and about 400 private companies. Subsequent investigations determined that he had been responsible for stock manipulation, fraud and the theft of hundreds of millions of dollars from his employees' pension funds.

Kevin Maxwell has been charged with eight counts of conspiracy to defraud.

The two lawsuits accuse Goldman of cooperating with a Maxwell scheme to steal 25 million shares of Maxwell Communication stock from the pension fund by selling them to two Swiss shell companies

controlled by the Maxwells. The proceeds of the stock sales, which took place in the spring of 1991, allegedly went to Bishopsgate Investment Trust Ltd., another Maxwell-controlled entity.

Bishopsgate then paid the \$94 million back to Goldman, Sheldon Elsen, a lawyer for the Mirror Group pension fund, said.

A Goldman, Sachs general partner, Eric Sheinberg, who also heads the company's international equities trading operations, is named as a co-defendant in the lawsuits. Each suit seeks damages of about \$47 million plus punitive damages from Goldman.

In its comment on the lawsuits, Goldman said, "If these two pension funds lost money because of their trades, they did so because of the way that they and the Maxwell companies were managed, not because of any action of Goldman Sachs or its personnel."

Goldman said it made a voluntary contribution to the Maxwell Pensioners Trust two years ago and was still taking part in talks "designed to ensure that Maxwell pension funds are able to satisfy all pensioners' needs."

A total of 17,000 employees of Maxwell and Mirror Group were covered by the two pension funds, Mr. Elsen said. He said he did not

know why the lawsuit had not been filed sooner.

■ **Spin-Off of Lehman Is Set**

American Express Co. said it would spin off its Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc. securities subsidiary in a distribution to shareholders May 31, Bloomberg Business News reported.

The distribution will consist of one Lehman share for every five American Express shares owned as of May 20. American Express said it expected to distribute about 98.3 million Lehman shares.

The Lehman stock is expected to start trading on a when-issued basis on Monday, under the symbol LEH. That means investors may buy and sell securities they will not actually receive until after the distribution.

American Express, a financial-services, travel and insurance concern, announced the spin-off, which had been under discussion since last year, after getting Securities and Exchange Commission clearance and after the company's own board met to approve it.

The 144-year-old securities firm, which has about 9,300 employees, would have an initial market value of about \$2.7 billion, analysts estimated last month.

### New Charges Of Corruption At Coles Myer

Reuters

MELBOURNE — A second former executive of the Australian retail company Coles Myer Ltd. has been charged with corruption after an internal investigation that lasted three years.

A police spokesman for the State of Victoria said that Graham Lanyon, 49, a former national maintenance manager, was arrested on Saturday and appeared before a hearing where a total of 93 charges were listed.

The charges included conspiracy, obtaining property by deception, false accounting and the acceptance of secret commissions.

This week Brian Quinn, 58, the former chairman of Coles, was charged with 49 counts of theft, which amounted to a combined sum of 4.8 million Australian dollars (\$3.42 million), as well as one count of conspiracy to defraud.

The police spokesman said both men had been released on bail.



### THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News.

Week ending April 29, daily closings. Jan. 1992 = 100.

Asia/Pacific 128.56 Down 0.33% Europe 118.54 Down 0.46%

North America 127.56 Down 0.33% Latin America 106.54 Down 0.46%

Industrial Sectors/Weekend close

42894	42294	change	42894	42294	% change		
Energy	111.61	110.61	+0.90	Capital Goods	112.95	111.53	+1.27
Utilities	120.57	119.07	+1.26	Raw Materials	124.37	120.22	+3.45
Finance	116.46	115.43	+0.89	Consumer Goods	98.82	97.09	+1.78
Services	117.35	116.56	+0.68	Miscellaneous	128.24	124.75	+2.80

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major financial centers. The index is composed of the 280 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

### CURRENCY RATES

April 29

Currency	Rate	Change	Currency	Rate	Change
Australian	1.36	0.01	Japanese	101.60	0.00
British	1.55	0.01	Swiss	1.48	0.01
Canadian	0.71	0.01	West German	1.36	0.01
French	6.54	0.01	Italian	1.36	0.01
German	1.36	0.01	Spanish	166.34	0.00
Hong Kong	7.76	0.00	Swedish	8.46	0.00
Indian	46.34	0.00	Swiss	1.48	0.01
Japanese	101.60	0.00	Thai	24.64	0.00
South African	12.54	0.00	Turkish Lira	34.41	0.00
U.S. Dollar	1.00	0.00	UAE Dirham	3.67	0.00
			Venez. bolivar	118.30	0.00

Closings in Amsterdam, London, New York, Toronto and Zurich. Rates in other centers available.

Source: Reuters. To buy one pound: To buy one dollar: To buy one Swiss franc: To buy one Japanese yen: To buy one Australian dollar: To buy one Canadian dollar: To buy one Hong Kong dollar: To buy one Indian rupee: To buy one South African rand: To buy one U.S. dollar: To buy one West German mark: To buy one Italian lira: To buy one Spanish peseta: To buy one Swedish krona: To buy one Thai baht: To buy one Turkish Lira: To buy one UAE Dirham: To buy one Venez. bolivar.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Rate	Change	Currency	Rate	Change
Argentine	1.36	0.01	Israeli	1.36	0.01
Brazil	1.36	0.01	Korean	1.36	0.01
Chinese	1.36	0.01	Malaysian	1.36	0.01
Colombian	1.36	0.01	Mexican	1.36	0.01
Czech	1.36	0.01	Norwegian	1.36	0.01
Danish	1.36	0.01	Polish	1.36	0.01
East German	1.36	0.01	Portuguese	1.36	0.01
East Asian	1.36	0.01	Romanian	1.36	0.01
East European	1.36	0.01	Russian	1.36	0.01
East African	1.36	0.01	Soviet	1.36	0.01
East Asian	1.36	0.01	Sri Lankan	1.36	0.01
East European	1.36	0.01	Taiwan	1.36	0.01
East African	1.36	0.01	Tanzanian	1.36	0.01
East Asian	1.36	0.01	Togolese	1.36	0.01
East European	1.36	0.01	Tunisian	1.36	0.01
East African	1.36	0.01	Turkish	1.36	0.01
East Asian	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East European	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East African	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East Asian	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East European	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East African	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East Asian	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East European	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East African	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East Asian	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East European	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East African	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East Asian	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East European	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East African	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East Asian	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East European	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East African	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East Asian	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East European	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East African	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East Asian	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East European	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East African	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East Asian	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East European	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East African	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East Asian	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East European	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East African	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East Asian	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East European	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East African	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East Asian	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East European	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East African	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East Asian	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East European	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East African	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East Asian	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.01
East European	1.36	0.01	Ugandan	1.36	0.



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21	29.34	+55	TXELT	10.77	PATHE	10.77	Acquiring the mail
21	9.49	-02	TXELT	10.79	QUNTY	10.79	also submitted
21	9.81	+12	TXELT	10.10	US Gov	10.10	

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## New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvillettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price and week	Terms
<b>Floating Rate Notes</b>						
Bangkok Bank	\$175	1999	0.40	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable private placement. Fees 0.425%. Denominations \$500,000. (Full Int'l Finance)
<b>Fixed-Coupons</b>						
Abbey National	\$150	2004	8%	100.887	—	Reoffered at 99.237. Noncallable. Fees 1% (Worburg)
Cable & Wireless Int'l	\$200	2019	8%	99.236	—	Reoffered at 97.661. Noncallable. Fees 2.5%. Denominations \$10,000. (Samuel Montagu)
Eastern Electricity	\$350	2004	8%	101.246	—	Reoffered at 99.596. Callable anytime. Fees 2% (Barclays de Zotte Weid)
Belgium	FF 5,000	2002	6%	99.55	99.50	Noncallable. Fees 0.30% (Crédit Commercial de France)
Elf Aquitaine	FF 1,500	2004	7	100.93	98.95	Reoffered at 99.305. Noncallable. Fees 2% (Société Générale)
Volvo Group Finance	FF 1,000	1999	6%	100.85	—	Reoffered at 99.30. Noncallable. Fees 1.5% (Crédit Lyonnais)
Ireland	DF 250	2004	6%	100.70	100.00	Reoffered at par. Noncallable. Fees 1% (Rabobank)
Abbey National	m 50,000	2004	9%	100.30	99.50	Callable at par from 1996. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 200,000 million lire. Fees 2% (Credito Italiano)
Boyerische Hypothek und Wechsel Bank	m 150,000	2004	9%	100.45	99.20	Noncallable. Fees 2% (Banca Commerciale Italiana)
LB Schleswig-Holstein	m 150,000	2004	9%	100.70	99.20	Callable at par from 1997. Fees 2% (Banca Commerciale Italiana)
Crédit Local de France	ECU 100	1999	5%	94.81	—	Noncallable. Reoffered at 93.185. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 400 million Euro. Fees 1.5% (Société Générale)
LB Schleswig-Holstein	CS 150	1996	7%	100.949	99.88	Reoffered at 99.949. Noncallable. Fees 1.5% (Norsura Int'l)
Toronto	CS 165	2004	8%	100%	98.75	Reoffered at 98%. Noncallable. Fees 2% (Société Générale)
ABN-Amro Australia	Aus\$ 75	1999	8	101.20	98.13	Reoffered at 99.325. Noncallable. Fees 2% (ABN-Amro)
Cadbury Schweppes Australia	Aus\$ 75	1999	8%	101.69	98.88	Noncallable. Fees 2% (Barclays de Zotte Weid)
Deutsche Bank Australia	Aus\$ 150	1997	7	100%	98.50	Noncallable. Fees 2% (Deutsche Bank)
National Australia Bank	Aus\$ 75	1999	8	101.275	98.28	Noncallable. Fees 2% (Hambros Bank)
DSL Bank	¥ 10,000	1999	3.90	99.88	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Merrill Lynch Int'l)
DSL Bank	¥ 30,000	1999	3.80	100	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Norsura Int'l)
Inter-American Development Bank	¥ 10,000	2006	4%	100.075	—	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations 100 million yen. (Bank of Tokyo Capital Markets)
Int'l Finance Corp.	¥ 10,000	1998	4%	102.95	—	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 30 billion yen. Fees not disclosed. (Pariva Int'l)
Mitsubishi Corp. Finance	¥ 10,000	1995	2.70	100.07	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l)
Oesterreichische Kontrollbank	¥ 15,000	1999	3.65	100	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. Denominations 100 million yen. (BZ Int'l)
Sweden	¥ 75,000	1999	3%	99.775	99.95	Seasonally. Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. Denominations 100 million yen. (Goldman Sachs Int'l)

## MARKETS: Traders See Yen as Nexus of Volatility

Continued from Page 9

accumulating surpluses and at the same time refuse to spend the cash. "Something has to give," he says. It is a matter of "economic arithmetic and logic."

With no immediate prospect of a collapse in the trade surplus, Mr. Brown argues that there are several possible outcomes:

- The yen has to rise so high — say to a rate of 80 to 90 yen per dollar from the current 101.60 — that Japanese investors perceive no exchange risk in exporting capital.
- Japanese interest rates and bond yields fall so low that Japanese investors are ready to accept the exchange risk for much higher-yielding foreign assets.
- Worries about the exchange rate are eliminated by a resolution of the simmering trade dispute with the United States.

Awaiting the outcome has led to terrific upward pressure on the yen as exporters cash foreign earnings for local currency, domestic investors stay home and foreign investors continue to buy Japanese stocks. The appreciation of the yen has been resisted by heavy daily intervention by the Bank of Japan, which fears that a higher yen will price goods made in Japan out of world markets and add to the slow-down already plaguing the economy.

Meanwhile, the U.S. administration, apparently oblivious to the effects of the globalization of financial markets, has pursued counterproductive policies in the course of the trade dispute because the weak performance of the dollar has contributed to the confusion in American financial markets.

The U.S. bond market has been badly rattled ever since the Federal Reserve Board began raising interest rates in early February and that nervousness is echoed in the performance of the stock market. The bond market had largely been pop-

ulated by U.S. banks, which borrowed low-cost short-term money to buy much higher-yielding bonds. As short-term rates moved up, the banks naturally moved out.

The banks should have been replaced by foreign investors rushing to buy U.S. assets on the expectation that higher interest rates would mean a higher value on the dollar.

Not only has that not happened, but the Fed's water-tight policy of tightening a bit every few weeks has left all potential bond market buyers sidelined by uncertainty about just how far it intends to push up rates. Worse still, the weak dollar — by stimulating growth as a result of increased U.S. exports and raising inflation fears as a result of import prices — threatens to require even stiffer Fed action on interest rates.

The resulting volatility in the U.S. bond market is exceptional, with daily price declines of about 2 percentage points. Yields, which move inversely to prices, have risen sharply — up 163 basis points, or 1.6 percentage points, since the start of the year on two-year paper, up 126 basis points on 10-year paper, and 97 basis points on 30-year bonds.

It is this volatility — which risks unsettling the stock market — that prompted the United States to intervene in the foreign exchange market last week, analysts said.

In unusual public comments confirming intervention on Friday, Treasury and Fed officials emphasized the aim of reducing "excessive volatility" and taming "disorderly markets" but failed to specify whether they were talking about the currency market or the bond market.

"The intervention was aimed at trying to calm domestic financial markets rather than at manipulating exchange rates for its own

sake," insists Neil M. Soss at CS First Boston in New York.

Simon Crane, a London-based adviser to bank traders, agreed and said that the style of the intervention — only once against the yen and four times against the Deutsche mark — confirmed that Washington was not signaling special concern about the yen exchange rate.

This is worrisome, added Mr. Crane. "It says Washington is worried about the effect rather than the cause of the disturbance." He concurred with Mr. Brown that the major instability currently stems from the absence of capital outflows to offset the huge Japanese trade surplus.

"The longer there is a chance of the dollar below 100 yen, the worse the instability," said Mr. Crane. "If it goes below 100, the Japanese will repatriate their funds. They will sell bonds, stocks, land — all U.S. assets. That will escalate the pressure in U.S. financial markets and will require ever greater intervention to stop the dollar from going down to the mid-80s."

Mr. Crane warned that a dollar valued at less than 100 yen would "set off triggers for people to do things. There are a lot of currency options that have been written and if we break below 100, the impact of those options would increase — it would accentuate the amount of dollars that would have to be sold in order to neutralize those options. Therefore the amount of intervention that will have to be done will be greater as well."

He conceded, however, that "if we are headed for the mid-80s, then the faster we get there the better." Intervention aimed at slowing the move "only increases the agony," he asserted.

In any event, he forecast a volatile week in the foreign exchange market as operators test for a clarification of U.S. intentions.

## Yellow Lights Are Flashing for U.S. Bond Markets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen said Sunday that "inflation appears to be well under control" but the markets, reeling from a second week of falling prices for U.S. government bonds, did not seem convinced.

Mr. Bentsen cited indicators of an annual inflation rate between 2.7 percent and 3 percent, depending on the yardstick, and said it compared favorably with what he said was the current growth rate of about 3 percent in the gross domestic product.

"It's a great time to be secretary of the Treasury," he said.

His confidence contrasted with markets where the dollar and bond prices took a pounding last week as traders warily scanned the horizon for signals of resurgent inflation.

As prices fell, the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond closed the week with a yield of 7.31 percent, up from 7.23 percent a week earlier. The 10-year note rose to 7.05 percent from 6.92 percent and the three-year note climbed to 6.07 percent from 6.00 percent.

The focus this week will be on the April employment report that is due to appear on Friday.

"Anything that smells like inflation has hurt us," said Fred Leiner, a market strategist at Continental Bank in Chicago.

Economists predicted the economy would show an addition of about 200,000 jobs in April and that the unemployment rate will remain the same at 6.5 percent.

"There is fear in the marketplace, there's no question about it," said William Gross, managing director at Pacific Investment Management Co., referring to the employment report.

Any surprises in the data could

cause a rout similar to the one suffered by the bond market when the March employment report showed an additional 456,000 jobs, almost double expectations.

On Thursday, investors had been initially cheered by the report that

the Commerce Department had reported economic growth in the first quarter at an annual rate of 2.6

percent, less than half the 7 percent rate recorded in the fourth quarter of last year. But bond traders and investors soon focused on figures in the report that showed prices had risen more than expected.

A weak first quarter "doesn't mean the expansion is over" and will not calm fears about inflation, said William Stevens, a managing director at Montgomery Asset Management. He said that growth of 2.6 percent was "not that weak,

considering what went on in the first quarter," referring to the effects of winter storms and the Los Angeles earthquake.

In addition, the weakness of the dollar has weighed on the bond markets.

"The dollar is the story" behind the rout in the bond market, said William Shea, head trader at Nikko Securities Co. International. "It's very negative for the bond. A lower dollar equals inflation."

Finally, the conviction was growing in some sectors of the market that the Fed might again move soon to raise rates for a fourth time.

Nothing in recent economic reports would "sway the Fed from its course" of raising rates, said Brad Tyl, manager of bond futures trading at Aubrey G. Lanston & Co.

"The bottom line is a very long, drawn-out bear market." (Reuters, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

**U.S. CREDIT MARKETS**

A schedule of the week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

**Asia-Pacific**

• May 2 Tokyo: April new automobile sales.

• May 2 Hong Kong: The Bank of China to begin issuing banknotes in Hong Kong, becoming the third issuer after Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. and Standard Chartered Bank.

• May 2 Hong Kong: Investor Dealing Tribunal to begin an inquiry into the trading of Bucci Holdings, which is now known as Wai Hing Hong Kong Corp.

• May 2 Wellington: New Zealand balance of payments data for December quarter.

• May 2 Canberra: Prime Minister Paul Keating to launch white paper on employment and industry policy.

• May 2 Zurich: April unemployment rate.

• May 2 Frankfurt: Bundesbank information seminar for the press.

• May 2 London: Chartered Institute of Purchasing Managers survey for April.

**Europe**

Expected this week: Brussels: April unemployment rate.

Frankfurt: March industrial production.

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## NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, April 29  
(Continued)

Stocks	Div	Yld	100s	High	Low	Chg	Chg
Alcoa	1.28	2.4	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Alcoa	1.28	2.4	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Alcoa	1.28	2.4	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Alcoa	1.28	2.4	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Alcoa	1.28	2.4	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Alcoa	1.28	2.4	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Alcoa	1.28	2.4	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Alcoa	1.28	2.4	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Alcoa	1.28	2.4	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Alcoa	1.28	2.4	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00

Stocks	Div	Yld	100s	High	Low	Chg	Chg
Alcoa	1.28	2.4	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Alcoa	1.28	2.4	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Alcoa	1.28	2.4	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Alcoa	1.28	2.4	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Alcoa	1.28	2.4	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Alcoa	1.28	2.4	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Alcoa	1.28	2.4	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Alcoa	1.28	2.4	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Alcoa	1.28	2.4	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00

## TRAVELERS: Insurance Sales Practices Come Under Close Scrutiny

Continued from Page 9

produce \$1,000 a month working part-time and lead to a management job.

The opportunity is selling Primerica insurance — and those offered the chance are expected to buy some for themselves. The big bucks, they believe, come from spreading the gospel of term insurance as they sell, recruiting other agents and encouraging them to recruit still more, with each recruiter taking a share of the commissions from all those who sign on later.

But those who sign up with Primerica Financial may not get as sweet a deal as they expect. Mr. Roussin assured the recruits they would not be asked for any money other than a \$350 fee for classes needed to meet state licensing requirements, "and we reimburse you \$225 of that."

In fact, the \$225 reimbursement comes from a \$75 credit given for each of the first three sales made by licensed agents to prospects recommended by the recruit. Those agents and their superiors get to keep the rest of the commissions, which typically range from \$200 to \$700.

Peter M. Dawkins, who was brought in to revive the sagging spirits of the sales force in 1991, conceded some agents may go too far in their pitches. But he said Primerica Financial's basic approach was legitimate and represented a good deal for customers.

This is a remarkable institution with a product for the vast middle class, which is the right product of real value to them," he said.

In fact, however, the company appears to be up to many of its old tricks. Visits to its training and recruiting sessions as well as an examination of its sales brochures and customer descriptions of sales presentations show that Pri-

merica Financial uses techniques that regulators have tolerated but that some specialists say are misleading and sometimes dangerous to a customer's financial security.

Term life is often recommended for middle-class families by insurance specialists because its low cost allows them to buy far more coverage than with other kinds of insurance. The low premium is possible because term insurance does not build up a cash value that could be tapped in later years.

But Primerica agents try to get customers to switch from other forms of insurance that do have cash-value provisions — and thus cost more — no matter what the circumstances.

When Louis D. Trani of Hillsborough, New Jersey, was approached this year by a Primerica Financial agent to buy insurance, he was willing to listen, even though he had coverage from his employer and New York Life.

"Right away he started talking about how I should buy term insurance and invest the difference," Mr. Trani said, noting that there was no discussion of the future financial needs of his family nor of his investment habits and financial planning.

He gave the agent copies of his existing policies and received a side-by-side comparison prepared by Primerica Financial. But after reviewing the comparison, Mr. Trani, a certified public accountant who is more educated than the average Primerica Financial agent, was not willing to buy the policy he had been offered.

The premium on the Primerica Financial policy seemed low — \$477 a year for a 20-year, \$200,000 policy, compared with \$1,240 for a \$100,000 whole life policy.

But in the comparison, they showed no dividends at all on my existing policy," Mr. Trani said. "When I pointed this out, he said the dividends were not guaranteed. I said that's true, but I've been receiving them every year."

Primerica Financial is often criticized for not including dividends paid on cash-value policies when comparing those policies with Primerica insurance.

That is the practice, said Lyndon L. Olson Jr., a group executive vice president at Primerica Financial and former head of the Texas Department of Insurance, because dividends are not guaranteed and "other insurance companies won't give us their dividend history."

Agents at other companies scoffed at Mr. Olson's explanation, saying that dividend histories are easily obtained by having the customer ask the insurer for them.

As it happens, in other parts of their sales pitch, Primerica Financial agents are more than willing to rely on investment projections. One page, for instance, of a typical sales proposal shows a broad range of investment possibilities, from a 6 percent annual return to 12 percent.

While some agents use an 8 percent assumption, others are inclined to talk about the higher rates. "We usually use 12 percent," said one agent at a training session.

The agents' single sales pitch — "buy term and invest the difference" — also glosses over or ignores the fact that a change to another policy could result in the loss of some built-up cash value or might not suit the needs of all families. But many who buy a new term policy never do invest the difference and thus lose the savings feature they had before.

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Alcoa	1.28	2.4	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00

(Continued on page 13)







# MONDAY SPORTS

## SCOREBOARD

### Major League Standings

(Through Saturday)

#### AMERICAN LEAGUE

##### East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	15	8	.652	—
New York	15	8	.652	—
Toronto	14	9	.609	1 1/2
Detroit	13	10	.565	2 1/2

##### Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	13	9	.591	—
Chicago	13	10	.565	1 1/2
Kansas City	9	14	.389	5 1/2
Minnesota	9	14	.389	5 1/2

##### West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	10	13	.435	—
Texas	9	14	.389	1 1/2
California	9	14	.389	1 1/2
Oakland	8	15	.347	2 1/2

#### NATIONAL LEAGUE

##### East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	10	13	.435	—
Florida	10	13	.435	—
New York	10	13	.435	—
Philadelphia	9	14	.389	1 1/2

##### Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	12	9	.571	—
St. Louis	12	9	.571	—
Pittsburgh	11	10	.524	1 1/2
Chicago	6	15	.286	5 1/2

##### West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	10	13	.435	—
Los Angeles	10	13	.435	—
Colorado	10	13	.435	—
San Diego	9	14	.389	1 1/2

### Friday's Line Scores

#### AMERICAN LEAGUE

##### East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	10	8	.556	—
New York	10	8	.556	—
Toronto	9	9	.500	1 1/2
Detroit	8	10	.444	2 1/2

##### Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	10	9	.524	—
Chicago	10	10	.500	1 1/2
Kansas City	8	12	.400	4 1/2
Minnesota	8	12	.400	4 1/2

##### West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	10	13	.435	—
Texas	9	14	.389	1 1/2
California	9	14	.389	1 1/2
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New York	10	13	.435	—
Philadelphia	9	14	.389	1 1/2

##### Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	12	9	.571	—
St. Louis	12	9	.571	—
Pittsburgh	11	10	.524	1 1/2
Chicago	6	15	.286	5 1/2

##### West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	10	13	.435	—
Los Angeles	10	13	.435	—
Colorado	10	13	.435	—
San Diego	9	14	.389	1 1/2

### Saturday's Line Scores

#### AMERICAN LEAGUE

##### East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	16	8	.667	—
New York	16	8	.667	—
Toronto	15	9	.625	1 1/2
Detroit	14	10	.583	2 1/2

##### Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	14	9	.609	—
Chicago	14	10	.583	1 1/2
Kansas City	10	14	.417	4 1/2
Minnesota	10	14	.417	4 1/2

##### West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	11	13	.458	—
Texas	10	14	.417	1 1/2
California	10	14	.417	1 1/2
Oakland	9	15	.375	2 1/2

#### NATIONAL LEAGUE

##### East Division

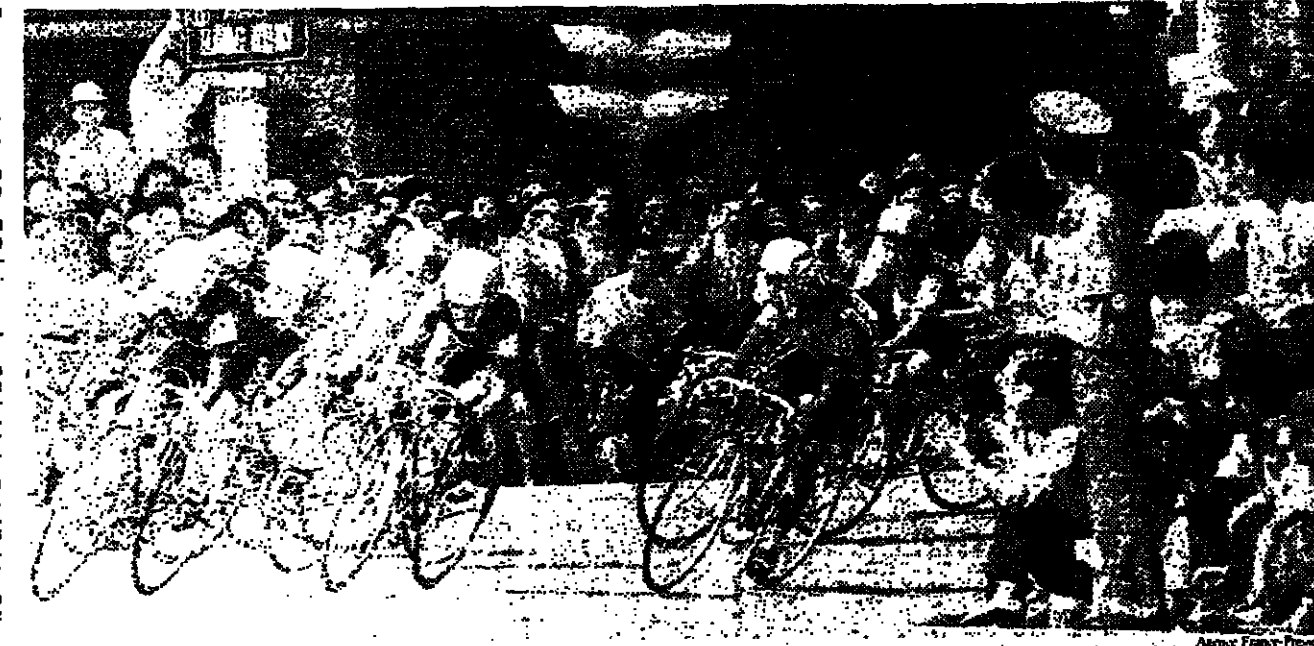
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	11	13	.458	—
Florida	11	13	.458	—
New York	11	13	.458	—
Philadelphia	10	14	.417	1 1/2

##### Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	13	9	.591	—
St. Louis	13	9	.591	—
Pittsburgh	12	10	.545	1 1/2
Chicago	7	15	.316	5 1/2

##### West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	11	13	.458	—
Los Angeles	11	13	.458	—
Colorado	11	13	.458	—
San Diego	10	14	.417	1 1/2



RETURN TO DIEN BIEN PHU — About 195 men and women set out Sunday from Hanoi on Vietnam's first international cycle race, a 19-day, 1,437-kilometer event that will take them to Dien Bien Phu, where nationalist forces overwhelmed a French garrison in 1954.

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	16	8	.667	—
New York	16	8	.667	—
Toronto	15	9	.625	1 1/2
Detroit	14	10	.583	2 1/2

### Friday's Line Scores

#### AMERICAN LEAGUE

##### East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	10	8	.556	—
New York	10	8	.556	—
Toronto	9	9	.500	1 1/2
Detroit	8	10	.444	2 1/2

##### Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	10	9	.524	—
Chicago	10	10	.500	1 1/2
Kansas City	8	12	.400	4 1/2
Minnesota	8	12	.400	4 1/2

##### West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	10	13	.435	—
Texas	9	14	.389	1 1/2
California	9	14	.389	1 1/2
Oakland	8	15	.347	2 1/2

#### NATIONAL LEAGUE

##### East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	10	13	.435	—
Florida	10	13	.435	—
New York	10	13	.435	—
Philadelphia	9	14	.389	1 1/2

##### Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	12	9	.571	—
St. Louis	12	9	.571	—
Pittsburgh	11	10	.524	1 1/2
Chicago	6	15	.286	5 1/2

##### West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	10	13	.435	—
Los Angeles	10	13	.435	—
Colorado	10	13	.435	—
San Diego	9	14	.389	1 1/2

### French First Division

Le Mans 1, Monaco 0  
Paris 1, Toulouse 0  
Lyon 1, Saint-Etienne 0  
Marseille 1, Bordeaux 0  
Auxerre 2, Metz 0  
Lyon 1, Lille 0  
Nantes 1, Strasbourg 0  
Sedan 1, Clermont 0  
Amiens 1, Valenciennes 0

### Second Division

Le Mans 1, Monaco 0  
Paris 1, Toulouse 0  
Lyon 1, Saint-Etienne 0  
Marseille 1, Bordeaux 0  
Auxerre 2, Metz 0  
Lyon 1, Lille 0  
Nantes 1, Strasbourg 0  
Sedan 1, Clermont 0  
Amiens 1, Valenciennes 0

### Third Division

Le Mans 1, Monaco 0  
Paris 1, Toulouse 0  
Lyon 1, Saint-Etienne 0  
Marseille 1, Bordeaux 0  
Auxerre 2, Metz 0  
Lyon 1, Lille 0  
Nantes 1, Strasbourg 0  
Sedan 1, Clermont 0  
Amiens 1, Valenciennes 0

### Fourth Division

Le Mans 1, Monaco 0  
Paris 1, Toulouse 0  
Lyon 1, Saint-Etienne 0  
Marseille 1, Bordeaux 0  
Auxerre 2, Metz 0  
Lyon 1, Lille 0  
Nantes 1, Strasbourg 0  
Sedan 1, Clermont 0  
Amiens 1, Valenciennes 0

### Fifth Division

Le Mans 1, Monaco 0  
Paris 1, Toulouse 0  
Lyon 1, Saint-Etienne 0  
Marseille 1, Bordeaux 0  
Auxerre 2, Metz 0  
Lyon 1, Lille 0  
Nantes 1, Strasbourg 0  
Sedan 1, Clermont 0  
Amiens 1, Valenciennes 0

### Sixth Division

Le Mans 1, Monaco 0  
Paris 1, Toulouse 0  
Lyon 1, Saint-Etienne 0  
Marseille 1, Bordeaux 0  
Auxerre 2, Metz 0  
Lyon 1, Lille 0  
Nantes 1, Strasbourg 0  
Sedan 1, Clermont 0  
Amiens 1, Valenciennes 0

### Seventh Division

Le Mans 1, Monaco 0  
Paris 1, Toulouse 0  
Lyon 1, Saint-Etienne 0  
Marseille 1, Bordeaux 0  
Auxerre 2, Metz 0  
Lyon 1, Lille 0  
Nantes 1, Strasbourg 0  
Sedan 1, Clermont 0  
Amiens 1, Valenciennes 0

### Eighth Division

Le Mans 1, Monaco 0  
Paris 1, Toulouse 0  
Lyon 1, Saint-Etienne 0  
Marseille 1, Bordeaux 0  
Auxerre 2, Metz 0  
Lyon 1, Lille 0  
Nantes 1, Strasbourg 0  
Sedan 1, Clermont 0  
Amiens 1, Valenciennes 0

### Ninth Division

Le Mans 1, Monaco 0  
Paris 1, Toulouse 0  
Lyon 1, Saint-Etienne 0  
Marseille 1, Bordeaux 0  
Auxerre 2, Metz 0  
Lyon 1, Lille 0  
Nantes 1, Strasbourg 0  
Sedan 1, Clermont 0  
Amiens 1, Valenciennes 0

### Tenth Division

Le Mans 1, Monaco 0  
Paris 1, Toulouse 0  
Lyon 1, Saint-Etienne 0  
Marseille 1, Bordeaux 0  
Auxerre 2, Metz 0  
Lyon 1, Lille 0  
Nantes 1, Strasbourg 0  
Sedan 1, Clermont 0  
Amiens 1, Valenciennes 0

### Eleventh Division

Le Mans 1, Monaco 0  
Paris 1, Toulouse 0  
Lyon 1, Saint-Etienne 0  
Marseille 1, Bordeaux 0  
Auxerre 2, Metz 0  
Lyon 1, Lille 0  
Nantes 1, Strasbourg 0  
Sedan 1, Clermont 0  
Amiens 1, Valenciennes 0

### Twelfth Division

Le Mans 1, Monaco 0  
Paris 1, Toulouse 0  
Lyon 1, Saint-Etienne 0  
Marseille 1, Bordeaux 0  
Auxerre 2, Metz 0  
Lyon 1, Lille 0  
Nantes 1, Strasbourg 0  
Sedan 1, Clermont 0  
Amiens 1, Valenciennes 0

### Thirteenth Division

Le Mans 1, Monaco 0  
Paris 1, Toulouse 0  
Lyon 1, Saint-Etienne 0  
Marseille 1, Bordeaux 0  
Auxerre 2, Metz 0  
Lyon 1, Lille 0  
Nantes 1, Strasbourg 0  
Sedan 1, Clermont 0  
Amiens 1, Valenciennes 0

### Fourteenth Division

Le Mans 1, Monaco 0  
Paris 1, Toulouse 0  
Lyon 1, Saint-Etienne 0  
Marseille 1, Bordeaux 0  
Auxerre 2, Metz 0  
Lyon 1, Lille 0  
Nantes 1, Strasbourg 0  
Sedan 1, Clermont 0  
Amiens 1, Valenciennes 0

### Fifteenth Division

Le Mans 1, Monaco 0  
Paris 1, Toulouse 0  
Lyon 1, Saint-Etienne 0  
Marseille 1, Bordeaux 0  
Auxerre 2, Metz 0  
Lyon 1, Lille 0  
Nantes 1, Strasbourg 0  
Sedan 1, Clermont 0  
Amiens 1, Valenciennes 0

### Sixteenth Division

Le Mans 1, Monaco 0  
Paris 1, Toulouse 0  
Lyon 1, Saint-Etienne 0  
Marseille 1, Bordeaux 0  
Auxerre 2, Metz 0  
Lyon 1, Lille 0  
Nantes 1, Strasbourg 0  
Sedan 1, Clermont 0  
Amiens 1, Valenciennes 0

### Seventeenth Division

Le Mans 1, Monaco 0  
Paris 1, Toulouse 0  
Lyon 1, Saint-Etienne 0  
Marseille 1, Bordeaux 0  
Auxerre 2, Metz 0  
Lyon 1, Lille 0  
Nantes 1, Strasbourg 0  
Sedan 1, Clermont 0  
Amiens 1, Valenciennes 0

### Eighteenth Division

Le Mans 1, Monaco 0  
Paris 1, Toulouse 0  
Lyon 1, Saint-Etienne 0  
Marseille 1, Bordeaux 0  
Auxerre 2, Metz 0  
Lyon 1, Lille 0  
Nantes 1, Strasbourg 0  
Sedan 1, Clermont 0  
Amiens 1, Valenciennes 0

### Nineteenth Division

Le Mans 1, Monaco 0  
Paris 1, Toulouse 0  
Lyon 1, Saint-Etienne 0  
Marseille 1, Bordeaux 0  
Auxerre 2, Metz 0  
Lyon 1, Lille 0  
Nantes 1, Strasbourg 0  
Sedan 1, Clermont 0  
Amiens 1, Valenciennes 0

### Twentieth Division

Le Mans 1, Monaco 0  
Paris 1, Toulouse 0  
Lyon 1, Saint-Etienne 0  
Marseille 1, Bordeaux 0  
Auxerre 2, Metz 0  
Lyon 1, Lille 0  
Nantes 1, Strasbourg 0  
Sedan 1, Clermont 0  
Amiens 1, Valenciennes 0

### Twenty-first Division

Le Mans 1, Monaco 0  
Paris 1, Toulouse 0  
Lyon 1, Saint-Etienne 0  
Marseille 1, Bordeaux 0  
Auxerre 2, Metz 0  
Lyon 1, Lille 0  
Nantes 1, Strasbourg 0  
Sedan 1, Clermont 0  
Amiens 1, Valenciennes 0

### Twenty-second Division

Le Mans 1, Monaco 0  
Paris 1, Toulouse 0  
Lyon 1, Saint-Etienne 0  
Marseille 1, Bordeaux 0  
Auxerre 2, Metz 0  
Lyon 1, Lille 0  
Nantes 1, Strasbourg 0  
Sedan 1, Clermont 0  
Amiens 1, Valenciennes 0

### Twenty-third Division

Le Mans 1, Monaco 0  
Paris 1, Toulouse 0  
Lyon 1, Saint-Etienne 0  
Marseille 1, Bordeaux 0  
Auxerre 2, Metz 0  
Lyon 1, Lille 0  
Nantes 1, Strasbourg 0  
Sedan 1, Clermont 0  
Amiens 1, Valenciennes 0

### Twenty-fourth Division

Le Mans 1, Monaco 0  
Paris 1, Toulouse 0  
Lyon 1, Saint-Etienne 0  
Marseille 1, Bordeaux 0  
Auxerre 2, Metz 0  
Lyon 1, Lille 0  
Nantes 1, Strasbourg 0  
Sedan 1, Clermont 0  
Amiens 1, Valenciennes 0

### Twenty-fifth Division

Le Mans 1, Monaco 0  
Paris 1, Toulouse 0  
Lyon 1, Saint-Etienne 0  
Marseille 1, Bordeaux 0  
Auxerre 2, Metz 0  
Lyon 1, Lille 0  
Nantes 1, Strasbourg 0  
Sedan 1, Clermont 0  
Amiens 1, Valenciennes 0

### Twenty-sixth Division

Le Mans 1, Monaco 0  
Paris 1, Toulouse 0  
Lyon 1, Saint-Etienne 0  
Marseille 1, Bordeaux 0  
Auxerre 2, Metz 0  
Lyon 1, Lille 0  
Nantes 1



سكنا من الاحل



Mike Piazza congratulating fellow Dodger Tim Lincecum on his two-run homer during Los Angeles' victory Saturday over New York.

## For Seles, It's Not When, but Whether

The Associated Press

Is the brilliant tennis career of Monica Seles over, destroyed by one moment of insanity and 12 months of mental anguish in the aftermath?

A year after she was stabbed in the back by an obsessed fan of Steffi Graf, the question of when Seles will return is less discussed among tennis players and officials than the question of whether she ever will.

"Nobody really knows," Graf said last week before this year's tournament in Hamburg, where Seles was attacked on court last April 30. "I think it is getting more and more unlikely."

Women's Tennis Association executive director Gerard Smith, at the WTA office in Florida, phrased it a little differently.

"I would say the longer she's out, the more difficult it will be for her to return," Smith said. "I can only imagine that the traumatic impact that the attack must have had on her put everything else into a different perspective."

The WTA, which is seeking new sponsorship for its tour to replace Kraft and Virginia Slims, desperately needs Seles and other top players. Jennifer Capriati left the tour to go back to high school, and there are doubts about her motivation to return this summer.

Martina Navratilova plans to retire at the end of the year. Gabriela Sabatini hasn't won anything in a couple of years.

Without Seles, women's tennis is virtually nonexistent. The Steffi Graf Tour. Before Graf's defeat Sunday by Arantxa Sanchez Vicario in Hamburg, she had won every match she had played this year, and she has captured four straight Grand Slam titles. The last Grand Slam event, Graf lost to the Australian in 1993, when Seles beat her in the final for her eighth Grand Slam title in a career in which she has won \$74 million.

Yet, despite the WTA's desire to have Seles back, relations with her have been strained since she declined to protect her No. 1 ranking during her absence.

"I would hope it would not be a factor in her staying away, but at this stage no one rules out anything," said Smith, who hasn't spoken to Seles since the days after the attack.

"We did what we thought was best for women's tennis and for the tour. We tried to evaluate our decision with regard to her request for a co-ranking at No. 1 in the context

Graf is Beaten  
By Second Seed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HAMBURG — Arantxa Sanchez Vicario dramatically restored interest in the women's tennis circuit on Sunday with an upset victory over Steffi Graf in the Hamburg women's final.

Graf, unbeaten this year in the absence of Monica Seles, went down 4-6, 7-6 (7-3), 7-6 (8-6), to the second-seeded Spaniard, whose boundless energy eventually prevailed.

"It's definitely my most satisfying comeback because she's the number one player in the world and didn't lose a match for a long time," said Sanchez Vicario, who slumped to the court in delight after the three-hour marathon.

After the match, Graf said she had not been happy with her performance on clay so far this year. "I should be further along considering the extent of my training in the past weeks," she said.

Of how it would affect everyone. We came to the conclusion that providing her with a co-ranking for an unlimited amount of time would be inappropriate. And if anything the length of time she's been out suggests that decision was correct."

At the U.S. Open last summer, Smith suggested to the WTA board of directors that Seles be given special seeding considerations if she returned. He's since changed his mind.

"I now believe that even a special seeding consideration is inappropriate," he said. "As of this week, she's been out the tour for a year, and now she'll have to play her way back, in my view."

Sports psychologist Jim Loehr, who has worked with Seles and known her since her early years in tennis, believes she's feeling uncomfortable with the way the entire episode was handled.

"First of all, that a fan could get to her that easily, some nutcase, she felt that wasn't right," Loehr said. "Then the WTA didn't protect her ranking the way she felt it should, and

then, thirdly, the guy that actually committed the diabolical act received a suspended sentence, and she felt almost like three strikes and you're out."

A German judge decided on Oct. 13, 1993, to sentence Gunter Parche, Seles' assailant, to a mere two years' probation.

"I think it left a very bitter taste in her mouth, and she already had reached her greatest dreams," Loehr said. "The only thing that's left is a Grand Slam. She'd reached the No. 1 spot in the world, her whole life had been tennis, and this kind of took the joy and fun out of it."

Loehr believes that "the longer she stays out, the greater the risk is that she won't come back."

The one-inch (2.5 centimeter) wound just below Seles' left shoulder blade is now healed, she has regained mobility in her arm, and she is physically stronger overall as the result of intense rehabilitation and workouts with Olympic track gold medalist Jackie Joyner-Kersey. Still, Seles wrote recently in Tennis magazine, "There is definitely something in me that I haven't tapped. I look at Steffi and Martina and it makes me realize that somehow, I'm not there yet."

Seles practices tennis at her home in Sarasota, Florida, working on aspects of her game that she had never developed, like volleying. She talks about coming back, acts as if she will. Yet, like the rest of the tennis world, even she wonders whether she still has the drive and tenacity that distinguished her game, separating her from all her rivals in her sheer refusal to yield on court.

At 20, she's catching up on things in life that once eluded her, tackling James Joyce's novel "Ulysses," painting, going to the movies, traveling to visit friends. And, as much as anything, looking inside herself for direction.

"I've had a lot of time to think since that day, and a lot of time to decide what my priorities are," she said. "So when I play tennis again, I have to play it for the right reason. I don't want to play to get my No. 1 ranking back. I don't want to play for the attention, or to earn more. I don't even want to play because the world wants to see me do it, even though it's nice to know that the world is interested. I only want to play because I love the game, which is the reason I began to play at age 7 in the first place."

## Cubs Extend Home Losing Streak

The Associated Press

The Chicago Cubs dropped to 0-10 at Wrigley Field this season, matching the longest home losing streak in team history, when they fell 6-2 Sunday to Howard Johnson and the Colorado Rockies.

The Cubs are the only club in the majors winless at home this year. The only other time they lost 10 in a row at Wrigley Field was in 1974.

Anthony Young took the loss, giving up four hits in 6 1/2 innings. Pinch-hitter Nelson Lirio and Mike Kingery each hit a two-run homer during a four-run seventh.

Marvin Freeman gave up five hits in six innings. Steve Reed pitched two hitless innings and Bruce Ruffin worked the ninth.

Mets 7, Dodgers 4: Todd Hundley hit two solo home runs and Jeremy Burnitz and Joe Orsulak also connected, leading the New York Mets to a 7-4 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers.

Burnitz hit a two-run in the sixth inning for a 6-4 lead. His third homer of the season came after Jose Vizcaino singled with one out off Roger McDowell.

Pete Smith ended his three-game losing streak. He allowed all four runs and six hits in seven innings. John Franco pitched the ninth for his sixth save in six tries.

Pirates 4, Braves 1: Paul Wagner completed Pittsburgh's three-game home sweep of the slumping Atlanta Braves, pitching a three-hitter and hitting a two-run double in the Pirates victory.

Wagner had a shutout until two outs in the ninth, when David Justice hit a home run.

The Braves have lost eight of 10 since starting 13-1 and Pittsburgh's young pitching has been a major contributor to that slump. The Pirates have a 1.83 ERA while winning five of six from Atlanta, but their overall 4.95 ERA ranks among the bottom five in the National League.

Martins 9, Reds 4: In Miami, Gary Sheffield hit his major league-leading 11th home run as Florida took a nine-run lead after two innings and beat Cincinnati, giving

with a solo shot, all during an eighth-inning rally that sent Los Angeles Dodgers over the Mets, 12-10, on Saturday in New York.

Wallace also hit a two-run homer in the sixth as Los Angeles began to rally from a 5-0 deficit. The Dodgers trailed, 10-5, in the eighth and had two outs and a runner on before breaking loose.

Bobby Bonilla, Todd Hundley and Jeremy Burnitz each homered for the Mets. Bonilla had four hits.

Expos 5, Padres 3: At Montreal, Pedro Martinez touched off a bench-clearing brawl by brushing back Derek Bell with a winning pitcher in the Montreal victory over San Diego.

Martinez won for the first time as a starter in the majors. In his previous start at Olympic Stadium, a fight broke out when he hit Reggie Sanders of Cincinnati after taking a perfect game into the eighth inning.

The Expos scored four runs in the third against A.J. Sager, who came on after Scott Sanders strained his left ribcage while swinging the bat.

Giants 1, Phillies 0: At Philadelphia, John Burkett allowed seven hits in 7 1/2 innings and Matt Williams hit his 10th homer as the Giants snapped a three-game losing streak.

Burkett struck out four and walked two before being relieved by Mike Jackson in the eighth. Jackson worked out of a two-on jam and Rod Beck, activated earlier

in the day, pitched the ninth for his second save.

Curt Schilling allowed three hits in seven innings, struck out six and walked one. He retired the first 12 batters in order before Williams led off the fifth inning by hitting a 1-2 pitch over the fence in right-center. Williams has homered in seven of his last 13 games.

Martins 4, Reds 3: At Miami, Gary Sheffield's 10th homer snapped a 3-3 tie in the fifth inning. Sheffield has hit home runs in seven of the past eight games at Joe Robbie Stadium.

Dave Weathers won his fourth straight start. He gave up three runs, all of them unearned, and nine singles in 7 2/3 innings.

Pirates 2, Braves 1: At Pittsburgh, Denny Neagle outpitched two-time Cy Young Award winner Greg Maddux as the Pirates beat the Braves for the fourth time in five games.

Al Martin and Jay Bell drove in third-inning runs as the Pirates continued to battle both the Braves and Maddux.

Astros 15, Cardinals 5: Jeff Bagwell and Steve Finley each homered, drove in four runs and scored three times, powering a 20-hit attack for the Astros at home.

Pete Harnisch gave up one run and three hits in six innings before leaving because of the flu. He helped himself with a double and single, and scored twice.

For St. Louis, Allen Watson lasted only four innings, giving up five runs and seven hits.

## NL ROUNDUP

The Marlins a winning record for only the second time ever.

The Marlins are 13-12, their best record since a 1-0 mark after the first game in franchise history last year.

Pat Rapp allowed seven hits, no walks and two runs in 6 2/3 innings, his longest outing of the season. Rapp had a shutout until the seventh, when Kevin Mitchell hit his seventh homer and Bret Boone his first.

Tim Lincecum, who pitched a five-hitter Wednesday against Chicago, gave up nine runs in 1 2/3 innings.

After retiring the first two batters in the second inning, he hit Chuck Carr with a pitch, received a warning from the plate umpire and came unraveled.

M/W Saturday's games: Dodgers 12, Mets 10: After watching Mike Piazza hit a three-run home run and Chris Gwynn a two-run homer, Wallace followed

Eldred allowed nine hits and six runs in seven innings.

Tigers 8, White Sox 5: Kirk Gibson hit a three-run homer out of Tiger Stadium to lead Detroit past Chicago and struggling ace Jack McDowell.

Gibson's towering homer in the third inning, his third, off McDowell hit the right-field roof and bounced over to give Detroit a 6-1 lead.

It was the 26th time a ball has been hit out of Tiger Stadium and

the third time Gibson has done it. He accomplished the feat against Boston's Mike Brown on June 14, 1993, and Milwaukee's Chris Bost on Sept. 10, 1986.

McDowell, who won 22 games and the American League Cy Young Award last season, lasted just three innings, allowing six earned runs and seven hits.

John Doherty scattered six hits over 7 2/3 innings as the Tigers won back-to-back games for the second time this season. Bill Krueger walked in a run in the eighth before Mike Henneman worked out of a bases-loaded situation.

Rangers 5, Indians 4: Will Clark's sacrifice fly capped a two-run ninth inning as Texas beat Cleveland for their fifth win in the past six games.

The Indians took a 4-3 lead into the ninth, but their bullpen blew the save for the eighth time in 16 chances this year.

Derek Lilliquist gave up a lead-off double to Manuel Lee, who moved to third on a fly to right and

scored on Oddie McDowell's infield single off Jose Mesa.

Jose Canseco singled McDowell to third — Canseco's third hit — and Clark followed with the winning fly ball off Brian Barnes. Lee also had three hits.

Cris Carpenter faced four batters and got five outs, including a double play, for the win. Tom Henke pitched the ninth for his fourth save.

M/W Saturday's games: Rangers 14, Indians 6: Juan Gonzalez drove in six runs with a homer, double and single as Texas beat the Indians in a cold persistent downpour in Cleveland.

The six RBIs were two away from the career high Gonzalez set last June at California. The home run was his fifth of the year and second in two days, after an eight-game homerless stretch.

Will Clark had four hits, and Ivan Rodriguez hit a tie-breaking two-run double in the seventh inning.

The Rangers, who outlast Cleveland 19-9, scored 12 times in the last three innings.

Cleveland, 8-3 on the road, fell to 5-6 at Jacobs Field.

Texas closed to 4-2 on Jose Canseco's RBI groundout in the fifth, and Canseco singled home the first run off reliever Eric Plunk in the Rangers' fourth-inning walk. A walk moved Canseco to second, and he scored on Doug Strange's double.

Rodriguez, the greatest Matt Turner with a two-run double. Turner has inherited 12 runners this year, and 11 have scored.

Yankees 7, Athletics 5: At Oakland, California, the Athletics lost their 12th straight game, falling to New York on two home runs by

## Leius Comes Up Big as Twins Beat Jays

The Associated Press

Scott Leius hit a key home run for the second straight game, this time a three-run shot to cap a four-run seventh inning Sunday, leading the Minnesota Twins past the visiting Toronto Blue Jays, 7-3.

Carl Willis allowed two runs in three innings in relief of Twins starter Pat Mahomes.

Chuck Knoblauch began Minnesota's seventh with a one-out single off Woody Williams. Alex Cole and Kirby Puckett walked to load the bases, and Dave Winfield gave the Twins a 3-2 lead with a sacrifice fly caught in foul territory by left fielder Carlos Delgado.

Leius followed with his home run to left on a 1-2 pitch. Leius' five homers match his career high set in 1991. Knoblauch added an RBI double in the eighth.

Winfield's first-inning RBI single and an RBI double by Pedro Munoz in the fourth gave the Twins a 2-0 lead.

Toronto made it 2-1 on John Olerud's sacrifice fly and tied it in the seventh on Pat Borders' RBI double.

Royals 6, Brewers 2: David Cone won his fourth straight start and Gary Gaetti and Felix Jose each had two RBIs to carry Kansas City past the visiting Brewers in the first game of a doubleheader.

Cone, who did not win his fourth game until May 31 last season, gave up five hits and two runs in eight innings. He walked two and struck out four.

Cal Eldred got rocked for four runs in the first. Gaetti's single brought in Brent Mayne and Brian McRae, and Jose's double brought in Gaetti and Bob Hamelin to hand Cone a 4-0 lead.

Leius followed with his home run to left on a 1-2 pitch. Leius' five homers match his career high set in 1991. Knoblauch added an RBI double in the eighth.

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# Success and Survival in the Movie World

By Cynthia Rose

LONDON — For someone who has spent the last five months tending a flock of vampires (Tom Cruise, Brad Pitt, Stephen Rea, Antonio Banderas), the film producer Stephen Charles Woolley looks deceptively healthy. His brown eyes are clear, his prominent cheekbones glow. Even his trademark ponytail exudes follicle health.

The English producer of "Interview With the Vampire" has a long-standing ability to rise from the dead. During 14 years of professional connection with cinema, Woolley has survived the loss of two movie houses, of separate distribution, film and video enterprises, even a recent movie that collapsed when River Phoenix, its star, died. Says the 36-year-old son of a London construction worker: "My critics in Britain see these kinds of things as 'embarrassing.' But in the real world of movie-making, they're just hiccups."

At the moment there is nothing more to surmount than a hangover, product of last night's launch for Woolley's new movie, "Backbeat." Made for a minimal \$4.8 million, it centers on the ménage-à-trois involving the original Beatle Stuart Sutcliffe, Sutcliffe's German girlfriend, and the late John Lennon. With its tunes performed by an all-star U.S. grunge band, the unpretentious film is inventive and engaging. All signs indicate a hit. But Woolley leans the hard way not to rely on anything. Only 18 months ago, he liquidated Palace Pictures, the feature film company he had nurtured over eight years. At the time, it was the end of Britain's biggest film independent.

Woolley lost everything: the Palace name, a staff of 80, even the fax machine. Yet nine months later, he was holding a 1993 Oscar. He and his partner, Nik Powell, had launched a new company, Scala. They also managed to finish three final Palace films: "Waterland," "Dust Devil" and "The Crying Game." "The Crying Game" became the highest-grossing independent film ever made in Britain. It got six nominations for Academy Awards, winning the Oscar for Best Original Screenplay.

That Oscar brought Woolley into the big leagues. Just as Scala started settling into its new offices, David Geffen telephoned "Crying Game" director Neil Jordan. Geffen wanted him to film the novel "Interview With the Vampire." Although Jordan was interested, he had just made another commitment, so Geffen changed his tactics — making Woolley his co-producer.

"I'm just lucky," shrugs Woolley, to whom power-dressing means T-shirts, plaid flannel and torn leather jackets. Yet



"The Crying Game" put Stephen Woolley in cinema big leagues.

he has earned every scrap of his expertise. From 1983 to 1992, his life was consumed by Palace, an entertainment conglomerate whose business ranged from the local (health-food shops and software companies) to the international (Palace Video, Palace Distribution and Palace Pictures). In its movie empire, Woolley was the front man, always visible, voluble and forceful. Nik Powell played a much less public role.

Yet it was Powell who detected Woolley's potential. Back in 1980, the 22-year-old ran a London moviehouse called the Scala. This was a money-losing item in the Virgin empire, where Nik Powell was an influential partner. Under Woolley's hyperactive, cunning and persuasive — the modest cinema soon started turning impressive profits. He screened at least five movies every day, plus frequent night sessions. Woolley also wooed pop stars into holding gigs at his cinema, and turned its bar-café into a fashionable hangout.

During 1982, the Virgin empire split, with Nik Powell inheriting its video assets. In the break-up, Woolley's cinema premises were sold from under him, but he received £10,000 in compensation. "I made them pay," he says now, "just to keep me quiet." Woolley then built a new Scala in the King's Cross Odeon, a vintage movie house he had visited as a child. Powell, seeing a future in Woolley's brand ofchutzpah, took him on as a partner during 1983.

Their success began with the Palace Video label but, by 1984, they were making films: "Company of Wolves," "Absolute Beginners," "Mona Lisa." Out of the 18 movies Palace made during the next nine years, 12 were personally overseen by Woolley.

To raise investment for their projects, Woolley developed two basic strategies. Either he would cast a lead who meant something in America, or he would build the film a salable pop soundtrack. He

launched "Company of Wolves" by casting Angela Lansbury, in a deal clinched with her husband behind her agent's back. Woolley remains a firm believer in hands-on wheeling and dealing. "I'm involved with everything: deals, development, scripts, casting."

Even the death of Palace had a maverick cause. After his split from Virgin, before he touched a movie, Powell purchased a diversity of holdings: record labels, satellite-dish companies, editing centers. When Britain's recession hit, the businesses bled Palace profits. By 1992, Woolley says, "We were hemorrhaging. Then we had a box-office flop, coupled with a mediocre year in distribution. And our banks pulled the plug." Ten months after Palace failed, the second Scala closed.

This time, however, Woolley was more than a cocky upstart. He is married and the father of two daughters (his wife, Elizabeth Karlsson, also produces films). Also, despite Woolley's solo flight with Geffen, he sees Scala as a "very British" company. "It's more important to be here than to be in Los Angeles. There's an incredible pool of talent. Even when we do choose to co-produce with Hollywood, we can bring a European aesthetic to the projects."

"Interview With the Vampire" could well make Woolley's case. It has an Italian designer (Dante Ferretti, responsible for "The Age of Innocence"), a French cinematographer (Oscar-winner Philippe Rousselot), and an English costume designer (Sandy Powell, who did "Orlando"). Plus, of course, the Irishman Neil Jordan and Stephen Rea. "Europeans pitch their eye, their feelings differently," Woolley says. "Their formative years are still a different experience."

Yet he continues to mix and match with America. "Jonathan Wild" is being produced by Jodie Foster. A script called "History Is Made at Night" is a Michael Douglas co-production. And, in June, Scala starts to film "The Neon Bible" from the novel by the late Southern writer John Kennedy Toole. Although the movie stars an American actress, Gena Rowlands, it will be directed by the art-house idol Terence Davies. Britain's Davies is almost the opposite of bankable. But such gambles remain central to Woolley's vision. "Bigger films should always feed your smaller, more adventurous projects."

He smiles across the flashing phones, his personal neon Bible. "For me, that's what gives making movies an edge. I love a 'Backbeat' just as much as an 'Interview.'"

Cynthia Rose is a London-based journalist.

## LANGUAGE

### Trophy Wife: More Than Meets the Eye

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The ultimate ambition of a gold digger is to end up as a trophy wife. Lynn Barber writes in *The Times* of London. Using that phrase in its most pejorative sense, she quotes Sally Burton, who married the actor Richard Gere a year before he died, as one who was not a trophy wife but seemed to know plenty who were. "The golden rule if you are a trophy wife is that you do not say while the old man is still alive."

A somewhat less insulting sense of the phrase appeared in an interview with the actress Bo Derek in *The Chicago Tribune*. Bart Mills, describing her role in a cable-television movie, wrote, "She plays a former megamodel turned trophy wife who gets smashed in a plot to kill her rich husband."

The revised second edition of the Random House *Unabridged Dictionary* provides this cautious definition: "the young, often second, wife of a rich middle-aged man." But that slips past the controversy: Is the trophy wife a mere accomplice, or even a bimbo? Or is she a new and attractive partner in power, successful in her own right? Must she be very thin, or at least physically attractive? Is it a social slur?

A trophy is an award or honor given for some victory. The meaning of the Greek root is "turning," specifically a turning away from battle, as when an opponent is routed and his battle flags become trophies, symbolic of victory. To have a trophy is fine, but to be a trophy is usually considered demeaning.

The term trophy wife, coined by Julie Connelly, a senior editor of *Fortune* magazine. In a cover story in 1989, she wrote: "Powerful men are beginning to demand trophy wives. . . . The more money men make, the argument goes, the more self-assured they become, and the easier it is for them to think: I deserve a queen."

In the initial coinage, the term was in no way synonymous with bimbo. "Enter the second wife: a decade or two younger than her husband, sometimes several inches taller, beautiful and very often accomplished," wrote the unmarried Connelly. "The second wife certifies her husband's status and, if possible, gives the material she has to work with, dispels the notion that men peak sexually at age 18. This trophy does not hang on the wall like a moose head — she works. Hard. For starters, she often has her own business."

The woman chosen for *Fortune*'s cover to exemplify this career woman whose husband is part of her career was Carolyn Roehm, a dress designer whose business has revenues of \$10 million, then married to the leveraged-buyout king, Henry Kravis. They have since divorced. Roehm has retired from the dress business and will be spending the summer in Britain studying Shakespearean tragedy at Oxford University. I was seated next to Roehm at a recent dinner party and seized the opportunity for lexical research.

"Women considered trophy wives are accomplished and ambitious," she reported, "in both their careers and their lives. They have some looks, but are neither glamorous nor stupid enough to be called a bimbo; they attract husbands who generally see second wives to be a kind of reward, but who want more than a pretty face."

Thus, the term has two clearly differentiated senses.

On what was trophy wife bottomed, as they say at the Supreme Court? To Connelly: "When I was writing the article, I thought of the real-estate term trophy building for a premier place like the Plaza Hotel in New York, and I formed trophy wife based on that term."

What about the natural follow-up? "I thought about trophy husbands," Connelly says. "In fact, the April issue of *Working Woman* does discuss that, but I decided against it. You might describe Ted Turner as a trophy husband, but he's hardly known mainly as someone you wear on your arm."

That suggests that the coinage of trophy wife, who originally gave the term a connotation of accomplishment and business acumen, now sees the primary sense as emphasizing a lean bimbo. "There's a bimbo quality to trophy," she admits, "and that doesn't translate into the male image. A trophy husband would be a CEO or a really powerful guy, not some stud muffin. (Sheep, originally, a 'proboscis' or 'a stand' was applied to male animals used for breeding, myfin, in modern slang a cloying endorsement for a woman, was combined with stud by vengeful females to mean 'sexy but antiseptic tank of man'.")

Sure enough, the cover of *Working Woman* extends the metaphor in its original, noninsulting sense. "Trophy Husbands" is the headline, with a subtitle of "Success and Sex." When a high-powered woman meets her match, he's got to be more than attractive, intelligent and charming. He must be rich, powerful and secure.

Although misattributing coinage of trophy wife to Tom Wolfe, who described delectably associated spouses as "X-boys" in his novel *The Bonfire of the Vanities*, the magazine defines trophy husband with this quotation: "Many say my guy and she becomes one-half of that phenomenon known as the Power Couple." When attending fashion shows and craft exhibits with my wife, a jewelry designer, goldsmith and glass artist, I often put on a badge reading "Artist's Husband." Asked if she thought the attributive noun trophy applied, Helene patted my hand and said, "Of course, dear," in a tone that indicates the term never describes veteran husbands.

Working Woman extends the metaphor even further. To trophy wives: these distinguished sorts of high-powered talented women are not boy-toys, a derogatory term popularized by Madonna. These desirable include Peter Jennings, David Letterman, Mort Zuckerman, Bob Kerrey and the White House aide George Stephanopoulos ("workaholic but great dresser").

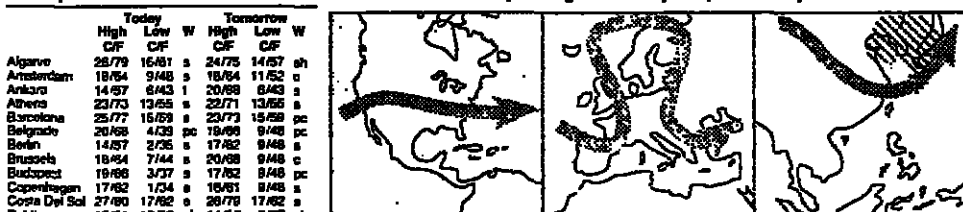
As a modern modifier, then, trophy most often means "bimboic" when applied to women, though a second sense remains of "accomplished." Applied to men, however, trophy is almost always complimentary. Not fair? "Life is unfair," said President John F. Kennedy, a trophy husband.

New York Times Service

INTERNATIONAL  
CLASSIFIED  
Appears on Page 6.

## WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

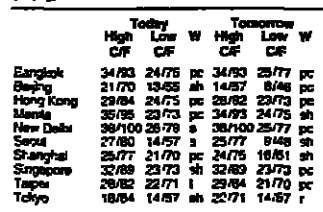


Europe	Today	High	Low	W	High	Low	W
Algeria	22/7	16/1	24/7	14/7	sh		
Amsterdam	18/6	14/5	18/6	11/5	sh		
Antwerp	14/7	6/3	20/7	9/3	sh		
Athens	22/7	13/6	22/7	13/6	sh		
Berlin	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Birmingham	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Bombay	29/8	20/8	30/8	21/8	sh		
Boston	14/7	7/5	17/7	8/4	sh		
Buenos Aires	19/6	7/4	19/6	8/4	sh		
Budapest	19/6	3/7	17/6	3/4	sh		
Calcutta	17/6	12/1	19/6	12/1	sh		
Cairo	27/7	17/6	29/7	17/6	sh		
Dublin	18/6	10/5	18/6	10/5	sh		
Edinburgh	12/5	5/3	14/5	5/3	sh		
Florence	21/7	8/4	21/7	12/5	sh		
Frankfurt	19/6	5/1	17/6	5/1	sh		
Geneva	22/7	6/4	22/7	11/5	sh		
Hamburg	19/6	5/3	19/6	10/5	sh		
Helsinki	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
London	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Lyon	18/6	8/4	20/6	8/4	sh		
Moscow	20/7	14/7	22/7	11/5	sh		
Munich	18/6	4/2	20/6	4/2	sh		
Nice	22/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Osaka	24/7	12/5	24/7	13/6	sh		
Paris	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Rome	17/6	1/4	17/6	8/4	sh		
Seoul	20/7	14/7	22/7	11/5	sh		
Shanghai	20/7	14/7	22/7	11/5	sh		
Stockholm	22/7	6/4	22/7	13/6	sh		
Taipei	24/7	12/5	24/7	13/6	sh		
Tokyo	24/7	12/5	24/7	13/6	sh		
Warsaw	20/7	14/7	22/7	11/5	sh		
Yokohama	24/7	12/5	24/7	13/6	sh		

North America	Today	High	Low	W	High	Low	W
Alaska	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Arizona	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
California	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Colorado	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Connecticut	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Delaware	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
District of Columbia	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Florida	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Georgia	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Hawaii	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Idaho	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Illinois	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Indiana	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Iowa	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Kansas	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Kentucky	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Louisiana	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Maine	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Maryland	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Massachusetts	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Michigan	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Minnesota	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Mississippi	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Missouri	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Montana	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Nebraska	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Nevada	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
New Hampshire	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
New Jersey	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
New Mexico	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
New York	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
North Carolina	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
North Dakota	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Oklahoma	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Oregon	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Rhode Island	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
South Carolina	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
South Dakota	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Tennessee	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Texas	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Vermont	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Virginia	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Washington	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
West Virginia	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Wisconsin	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Wyoming	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		

Legend: s=sunny, p=partly cloudy, c=cloudy, sh=showers, l=light rain, dr=drizzle, f=fog, w=wind, v=very. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



Asia	Today	High	Low	W	High	Low	W
Algeria	22/7	16/1	24/7	14/7	sh		
Amsterdam	18/6	14/5	18/6	11/5	sh		
Antwerp	14/7	6/3	20/7	9/3	sh		
Athens	22/7	13/6	22/7	13/6	sh		
Berlin	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Birmingham	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Bombay	29/8	20/8	30/8	21/8	sh		
Boston	14/7	7/5	17/7	8/4	sh		
Buenos Aires	19/6	7/4	19/6	8/4	sh		
Budapest	19/6	3/7	17/6	3/4	sh		
Calcutta	17/6	12/1	19/6	12/1	sh		
Cairo	27/7	17/6	29/7	17/6	sh		
Dublin	18/6	10/5	18/6	10/5	sh		
Edinburgh	12/5	5/3	14/5	5/3	sh		
Florence	21/7	8/4	21/7	12/5	sh		
Frankfurt	19/6	5/1	17/6	5/1	sh		
Geneva	22/7	6/4	22/7	11/5	sh		
Hamburg	19/6	5/3	19/6	10/5	sh		
Helsinki	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
London	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Lyon	18/6	8/4	20/6	8/4	sh		
Moscow	20/7	14/7	22/7	11/5	sh		
Munich	18/6	4/2	20/6	4/2	sh		
Nice	22/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Osaka	24/7	12/5	24/7	13/6	sh		
Paris	20/7	12/5	22/7	13/6	sh		
Rome	17/6	1/4	17/6	8/4	sh		
Seoul	20/7	14/7	22/7	11/5	sh		
Shanghai	20/7	14/7	22/7	11/5	sh		
Stockholm	22/7	6/4	22/7	13/6	sh		
Taipei	24/7	12/5	24/7	13/6	sh		
Tokyo	24/7	12/5	24/7	13/6	sh		
Warsaw	20/7	14/7	22/7	11/5	sh		
Yokohama	24/7	12/5	24/7	13/6	sh		

North America	Today	High	Low	W	High	Low
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